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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, and 14.

Age Aid Boost Opposed; U. S. Blacklist May Grow; Surrender of Somaliland?

The World's Day—July 19, 1941

New England: Higher Age Benefits Opposed

Bay State House Committee on Ways and Means opposes boost in old-age assistance benefits. [Page 2.]

South Shore Music Festival will open at Marshfield this week end. [Page 2.]

Master Sheets of draft lottery numbers were sent to State Selective Service headquarters. [Page 2.]

Cleanup campaign in North End is conducted by members of the North Bennett Street Boys Club. [Page 5.]

Washington: Blacklist May Include Japanese

The United States blacklist of Nazi-Fascist firms and individuals in Latin America may be extended under present plans to include Japan, Spain, Portugal and Sweden, Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, disclosed. [Page 3.]

The Social Security Act would be revised under a proposal of Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, who recommended health insurance and abolition of the 50-50 Federal-State matching of funds.

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said he feared a definite delay to the Naval shipbuilding program unless higher priorities are given vessels under construction.

Naval officials recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee the establishment of a new $2,300,000 ammunition magazine in the Gulf Coast area so that naval munitions shipments to the Caribbean "may be made without escort."

President Roosevelt approved a resolution designating Feb. 11, 1942, as Thomas Alva Edison Day in honor of the inventor.

Secretary of Labor Perkins notified Mrs. Helen Miller, of Fairbury, Ill., a department employee, that she would be given an ouster hearing July 24 on charges that she has aided the promotion of Communist policies.

Middle East: French Somaliland Surrender?

Surrender of French Somaliland was seen as imminent with reports from Vichy that French parleys had begun with the British over the latter's request that women and children be evacuated from the French East African colony.

Three simultaneous raids by British forces at Tobruk against Axis forces around the besieged Libyan city were announced by the British. Italian reports said the British were repulsed in the raids.

In Europe: Darlan Names New Cabinet Aid

Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan of France named Pierre Pucheu, Secretary of the Industrial Production of the Vichy government, to the post of Secretary of State for Interior, thus relieving the Vice-Premier of some of his duties.

A Vichy military tribunal at Clermont Ferrand passed sentences in absentia ranging from capital punishment to 10 years' imprisonment on 123 followers of the Free French leader, Gen Charles de Gaulle.

Escape of eighty prisoners jailed as Communists, Jews, or subversive Serbs, from Kerestinoe Castle, 11 miles from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, was disclosed with announcement that 28 of them had been captured or killed.

Russia: Germans Officially Claim Smolensk

Capture of Smolensk was officially claimed by German military headquarters.

Fresh reserves enabled Germans to broaden the narrow salient in the Smolensk sector by powerful attacks north of Smolensk. [Page 1.]

German-Rumanian troops at the south end of the line were reported to have crossed the Dniester at several points.

Istanbul advices declared that another Soviet army of 4,000,000 was waiting behind Moscow to be flung against the German forces at the opportune moment.

British Utilize 'Blitz Glass'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Questions are frequently being asked about the disposal of broken glass resulting from air raids. After each "blitz," quantities of broken and splintered glass lie about the streets until collected. What happens to this glass? Can it be used again?

As soon as the "all clear" has sounded after a raid, a system, organized by the local public authorities, is employed for the collection and disposal of all cullet, which is the technical name for broken glass. The glass has to be kept as clean as possible and the various colors segregated.

After being taken from the bombed areas, it is stored at the local depots and then sold. Up to the end of last February, 11,000 tons of cullet had been sold in this way. The glass is then washed, and all extraneous matter removed, after which it is crushed, and mixed with other raw materials before being put into the furnace and converted into glass containers. It can also be employed for the making of glass paper, and for providing good foundations for new roads and paths.

While it is a fact that no broken glass suitable for further use is wasted, it has not been found possible to handle all types of cullet in the glass industry. In order that it may be employed in the manufacture of glass, cullet must be free from foreign matter, but after airraids, flat glass, from windows and roofs, becomes mixed with rubble and dirt, and could not be separated without involving a high cost which would not be commensurate with the economic use of the material.

Even before it is broken, this type of glass is often unserviceable because, apart from the weathering, it is frequently covered with blackout and other paint, or it may be wired, thus making it valueless to manufacturers.

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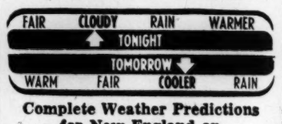

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Labor Told to Save To Avert Inflation

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

The American Federation of Labor, saying that price inflation might follow a marked upturn in wage earners' income, advised its members to put more income into savings as a way of averting possible "rations or consumer taxes."

The Federation's monthly economic survey commented that labor's buying power is "increasing by leaps and bounds" at a time when consumer goods production is being cut by defense priorities. It estimated that 1941 wage earners' income would be up $8,000,000,000 or 18 per cent over 1940, and added:

"The pressure of this vast buying power against the coming shortage of consumers' goods is bound to cause drastic price increases unless something is done."

The Federation also advised unions to study an employer's wage-paying ability before entering wage negotiations.

Boston Gets A Glimpse Of Mississippi

"Ole Mississippi" moved in and out of Boston today before many people were even aware of its presence, but those fortunate enough to be in the vicinity of the North Station this morning got a real glimpse of that rich State below the Mason and Dixon Line.

Oh, we forgot to mention that Mississippi was represented by an all room, air-conditioned Pullman train carrying 190 of its State, county, and district officials, businessmen and women, and leaders in all vocations.

Greeted

Of course, dapper Louis Brems, representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and Col. Dan Tyler, filling in for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, were on hand to greet the long train as it backed into the North Station shortly after 9 a. m.

After official greetings and salutations, Mr. Brems immediately invited the party to take a tour of Boston. The invitation was accepted and away went the South on a two and one half hour tour of the Bay State.

The train is called "Know Mississippi Better Train" in that one car is devoted entirely to the various agricultural, industrial, and commercial products of the State. Also one section of the car was devoted to the State's wildlife and fish species which abound in Mississippi.

Exhibition Car

The exhibition car was in charge of Si Corley, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who, in a rich southern drawl, said: "It sure is good to be in Boston."

Boston is only one of many large cities that the Mississippi Special will visit. The tour, which incidentally is the 17th Annual Good Will Mission, will extend over parts of 13 States in the United States and five provinces in Canada. Approximately 5,000 miles will be covered by the party.

In greeting the Mississippi officials, Mr. Brems, eying the train's name "Know Mississippi Better Train," said: "We want you to go back to Mississippi knowing Boston better so a sightseeing trip of the Nation's richest historical region is being given to you folks by the Mayor."

Inflation Curb Seen as Vital Canada Need

Government's wage policy is held insufficient to prevent serious crisis in Dominion economy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 19—It is no longer a question whether Canada faces the prospect of inflation, for inflation has begun. The question now is how well inflation can be controlled, and much will depend here upon conditions in the United States.

The Canadian Government's unprecedented new wage policy recognizes the beginning of inflation. It guarantees the worker his prewar wage or the average wage of 1926-29 in his industry, whichever is the higher. It guarantees him also a bonus of $1.25 a week in addition to his regular wage for every increase of 5 per cent in the cost of living. One such bonus is due now and the Government asks that it be applied throughout the Nation, even in fields controlled by Provincial Governments.

But to all students of Canadian affairs it is clear that this is only a bare beginning in the fight against inflation. Much more than wages must be controlled. While the public as a whole has not realized them yet, and few newspapers seem to have grasped them, the new facts of Canada's economy are very serious.

Production Program

In brief, this is what has happened: Virtually all the idle labor of Canada has been put to work or will be put to work during the next few weeks. No great increase in total production is possible by the use of normal labor supplies. Women may be employed, and some partially disabled men, and this may increase output somewhat. There is absolutely no chance, however, of increasing the output of consumption goods. On the contrary, their output must be reduced because Canada has committed itself to a vast new production of unconsumable war goods.

As the war program unfolds this year, with the opening of new armament factories, thousands of men will have to be taken out of civilian industries, reducing civilian production. Already in a country of less than 12,000,000 people, 350,000 workers have gone into war industries and produce nothing that Canadians can use, and thousands more will be needed by these industries before the year's end. A quarter of a million of the Nation's best men are in the fighting forces and can produce no goods. Canada is producing and exporting to Britain on loan $1,000,000,000 worth of goods this year. Canadians cannot use these goods and will receive no goods in return for them.

Wages and Costs

While this enormous drain on the potential supply of consumption goods is proceeding, Canada is paying out more wages than ever before in its history. Real wages are higher now than ever. While wage rates were 2 per cent higher in 1920, living costs were 50 per cent higher then. In money, the Canadian worker is receiving a record income. That he is better off than ever is indicated by retail sales, now breaking all records.

This would be a satisfactory situation in peacetime when the Nation was free to use all its own production. Now, when production of consumable goods must be reduced

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Nazis Widen Vital Salient; U. S. Speeds Brazil's Bases; Britain Masters U-Boats?

Washington extends aid under Lend-Lease Act with eye on potential use in war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Large-scale construction and expansion of harbors and airports in the strategically-located northeastern portion of Brazil is under way with the aid of the United States lend-lease program, it has been learned here.

Although the work is being done by the Brazilian Government at its own expense, except for material received under the Lend-Lease Act, it is understood that the construction is taking place in accord with previous plans for mutual Pan-American defense.

Some of the work is being done by the United States Army co-operating with Pan American Airways, according to Gen. George C. Marshall's testimony yesterday before the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The general said the Army's aim was to establish landing fields by which its air force could move swiftly in defense of the hemisphere.

At the same time, officials here deny categorically that the United States has lent or is contemplating lending Brazil any large sum of money for such construction. It is pointed out, however, that the lend-lease program itself constitutes a type of indirect loan and that, during the past few years, the Brazilian Government has received millions of dollars from the United States Export-Import Bank, part of which might conceivably be used in necessary defense work.

Staff Talks Followed

The work is reported to be following a pattern worked out in extensive staff talks between United States and Brazilian military, naval, and air authorities during the past few years. These talks are said to have been supplemented by the presence in Brazil of a record number of United States officers there on a variety of missions.

As outlined authoritatively here, the bases are ostensibly being built for the use of Brazil's expanding

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

Brazil Utilizes United States Materials

Zone in which Brazil is building new air and sea defense bases with materials supplied by the United States under the Lend-Lease Act.

British U-Boat Defense Places Accent on Offense

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 19 — New successes in meeting the U-boat menace—reflected in the announcement that June merchant shipping losses had dropped to less than 330,000 tons from nearly a half a million tons in the previous month—are attributed to eight distinct factors which it is possible to disclose. They are:

1. Improved convoying arrangements.
2. Increased efficiency of detector instruments and their users.
3. Equipment of merchantmen with more and better guns.
4. Intensified bombing of German submarine bases, repair shops, and construction yards.
5. Augmentation of overhead protection by long-range aircraft of the Royal Air Force Coastal command in which the United States Catalina-type flying boats—Consolidated PBY's—play a considerable part.
6. Extended patrols of the United States Navy which act as extra eyes and ears of the British Fleet.
7. Increased incidental reconnaissance effected by aircraft flying from the United States to Britain from factory lines or traveling either way across the Atlantic on ferry service.
8. The fact that at sea as on land the British have carried defense measures to a point where greater accent can be thrown on offensive undertakings.

Depends Upon Boats

The bearing of the last development upon the military situation is emphasized by the fact that Hitler's successive conquests on land paradoxically have placed him more and more in a position of having to rely upon seaborne communications.

Continental railways and road-carrier facilities always have been inadequate to take heavy exports such as coal, ore, and food from country to country even in peacetime, or to meet normal trading requirements. A large proportion always has been transported by water. Now those railways are hammered constantly by RAF bombers and the "exports" are stimulated artificially by Nazi compulsion to help maintain a wide-flung German Army whose distribution from the Arctic Circle to North Africa, and from Brest, France, to the Stalin Line has of itself thrown a heavy extra burden on the railroads.

This fact was borne out by Admiral Sir Lionel Preston, retired, who declared July 17 that the RAF's bombing of Germany's land communications has forced Hitler to turn to water transport. Admiral Preston stated that 85 Axis ships had been sunk during the past month by air and submarine.

The Nazis, consequently, still are dependent to a large extent on coastal freighters and of these British bombers, surface craft, and submarines have been taking an increased toll recently in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters. For instance, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said today that British bombers have sunk some 300,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaged as much again in the past four months.

One result of this has been that in the First Lord of the Admiralty's own words: "The figures of tonnage so attacked are high enough to have an increasingly crippling effect." Another reason for "sober satisfaction," he said, is the "seri-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Germany's Tactics in War Likely to Defeat 'Peace' Bid

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News dispatches of the past week have indicated that if Germany launches a "peace offensive," it will fail.

It will have been defeated, in advance, by the Nazis themselves.

Evidence comes from the Netherlands. An observer with access to opinion in the occupied areas was asked what the Dutch people would say to a compromise peace. He made considerable inquiry. Then he replied:

"They will remember July 17."

That was the date in 1940 when Rotterdam was bombed. Every whisper of a Nazi deal meets the reply that you can't make terms with the men who razed the heart of a defenseless City after the Nation's armies had asked for an armistice.

There are other dates and other cities. There was Coventry in November. There was Plymouth in April. There were Birmingham and Bristol. And there was London, enduring its staggering total of 500 air raids in 18 months.

Bombs Shatter Hopes

The bombs that have shaken these cities have shattered any Hitler hopes of a compromise peace. The bombing of civilian populations may come to be seen as the great miscalculation of the "psychological section" of the German Command.

This little-known office within the German Army is devoted to study of the reactions of the peoples to war. They placed a low estimate on the morale of the British Nation. They expected it to break under the Luftwaffe's bombing.

But when it did not break, German chances of a successful peace offensive were gone. For such a compromise would require two conditions:

The first is a population whose resistance was ebbing. But every German bomb has intensified the British determination to combat Naziism.

The second is a population insulated from an accurate knowledge of the ruthlessness of its opponents. Hitler has made the people his judges, as no war in history has done before.

These facts provide the background to the report July 16 from Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Browne cabled from London that "Britain will refuse absolutely and uncompromisingly to consider any Nazi peace offer no matter what may be the outcome of the conflict in Eastern Europe."

Writing from Washington, Joseph C. Harsch, former Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the same day explained that German propaganda was attempting to reverse the American trend toward involve-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Germans report troops advance at Smolensk; Reds tell of fierce fighting.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, July 19

The German wedge past Smolensk into Central Russia has been widened, with Nazi troops astride the road to Moscow and striking eastward, the German High Command declared today. Smolensk was officially claimed to be in German hands.

The war bulletin also reported gains on the northern and southern flanks.

It declared German and Rumanian forces moving into the Ukraine from Bessarabia had crossed the Dniester River "in several places" and said the Red Army had been pushed back in the north to the northern shores of Lake Ladoga.

The German and Finnish drive from the north was said to have smashed through stubborn Soviet resistance.

A continuing advance on the important central front was claimed in the communiqué, which said Nazi forces were pushing a widening salient beyond Smolensk, 230 miles from Moscow.

Fierce Fighting Reported

Moscow dispatches stated that the full fury of the German offensive was concentrated on the Smolensk-to-Moscow highway, and omitted the usual claims that the Russians were holding their ground.

Part of the personnel of the United States Embassy moved to Kazan, 450 miles distant, it was reported.

All through the night, a Soviet communiqué said, the Red Army fought stubbornly in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Bobruisk areas.

The roar of cannon, planes and tanks came from the 140-mile deep salient the Nazi mechanized forces and speed infantry have driven to Smolensk, 230 miles southwest of Moscow, and the areas on its flanks.

The Soviet forces admittedly were suffering and inflicting very heavy casualties in the furious fighting along the broad marshy valleys of the Dnieper and Dvina River valleys to the west and northwest of Moscow.

Moscow saw that a new area of heavy engagements had developed yesterday about Nevel, on the northern flank of the Smolensk wedge where the Germans evidently were trying to gain elbow room. The Soviet command said that during the night similar fighting developed in the Bobruisk area on the southern side of the wedge.

Advance on Leningrad

Heavy fighting took place throughout the night in the sectors facing Leningrad and Moscow and on both north and south sides of the Smolensk salient, the Soviet communiqué reported.

Seventy-one German planes were destroyed during the past three days, the communiqué said in a recapitulation of reports from Red Air Fleet squadrons which were said to be continuing an offensive against German motorized forces and Luftwaffe air fields.

Russian troops dug into improvised trenches and fought desperately all day yesterday in an effort to stem the German attempt to widen the dangerous Nazi salient threatening the high road to Moscow, the Soviet Information Bureau acknowledged.

"Both sides suffered great losses," the communiqué said in describing raging battles in the Pskov-Porkhov, Smolensk and Polotsk-Nevel sectors.

Salient Widened

Nevel, mentioned for the first time by Moscow, is about 75 miles northeast of Polotsk in a lake country, and about the same distance due north of Vitebsk which the Germans say they overran to get to their present positions beyond Smolensk. The Germans apparently are widening the Smolensk salient far to the north to protect that flank.

The Russians gave few specific details of the great mechanized war on a front stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, but in one unspecified sector told of the Red Army's success in destroying a Nazi mechanized regiment which was trapped while trying to cross a river.

An entire Rumanian convoy of two oil transports and five oil-laden barges was declared destroyed by Red airmen in the Danube, near the river's mouth. The war bulletin said the first bombs hit two barges and a tanker, starting fires and explosions which spread a vast sea of flames that engulfed the other craft.

Map on Page 6.

Prices and Your Purse: Cheese Story

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt evidently isn't taking Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's plea about giving up cheese for England very seriously.

This week he received a good big gift of cheese from Gov. Julius Bell of Wisconsin—a peace offering from embattled Wisconsin farmers who object to any curtailment in cheese consumption by anybody. The President admitted it tasted pretty good.

"Then you didn't send it along to England?" queried a Wisconsin reporter. The President laughingly admitted he didn't'

12-Year Peak

A Department of Agriculture report shows that cheese prices on July 1 were higher than at any time since 1929, due chiefly to Government purchases for British relief. During the month of June, the Department bought up 13,000,000 pounds of American cheese.

Nylon News

Hosiery manufacturers' insistence that stores take two pairs of silk stockings for every one pair of nylons may be vetoed by the Office of Production Management as soon as the full extent of the Nation's parachute program is known.

No Zippers?

Rumors that zippers may be banished to save steel and the Nation returned to a hook and eye economy are denied by OPM officials. Nevertheless they indicate that if the country needs more zipper capacity, it had better turn to plastics as material.

Helpful Hens

Congratulations are offered by the Department of Agriculture to American hens which laid an average of 15 eggs apiece in June. At the same time, a War Department study shows that soldiers consumed 35 eggs each in June, exceeding civilian capacity by nearly 50 per cent.

Repair Relief

If you've had trouble getting your automobile or refrigerator repaired because of lack of new parts, do not be discouraged. The Office of Price Control and Civilian Supply this week gave repair parts the right of way over other civilian needs.

Urging consumers to keep their "durable goods" in good shape so they won't have to buy new, Leon Henderson ordered priorities on materials to repair passenger autos, trucks and tractors, household refrigerators, stoves, water heaters, plumbing, and furnaces.

A Yard Wide?

Anxious to comply with the newly-effective Wool Labeling Act, stores throughout the country have been labeling their woolen products as to content of "all" or "virgin" wool, "reprocessed wool" and "re-used" wool. Only wool merchandise not covered by the new law are carpets, rugs, mats and upholstery fabrics.

Assigned to the task of keeping the "wool from being pulled over consumers' eyes" is the Federal Trade Commission, which, along with women's clubs, backed the bill in Congress and promulgated regulations for its enforcement.

Tinfoil Tip

Hershey chocolate bars and Wrigley's chewing gum are being wrapped in oil paper instead of tinfoil "for the duration."

Flue Figures

Lending a helping hand to Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes, the Department of Agriculture is urging oil burner service men to make use of a new "flue gas analyzer" to show the relative amounts of air and oil being supplied to your oil burner fire. Use of the flue-gas testing apparatus in Baltimore, said the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, resulted in an average saving of 12.6 per cent in oil consumption last winter.

House Ways and Means Committee Opposes Higher State Age Benefits

Additional Expenses Seen Bringing Increase in Taxes

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts may liberalize its old-age assistance law by boosting minimum monthly benefits from $30 to $40, but not if the House Committee on Ways and Means has its way.

Fearful of the additional expense which means increased taxes the Committee is reported ready to recommend rejection of increased benefits. Beacon Hill sources whisper that the Committee may go as far as proposing that the present $30 a month minimum stipulation be striken from the law—but no farther toward liberalization.

Frequent charges have been made that in many cities and towns the $30 minimum has actually become the maximum. To eliminate this condition, many committee members favor legislation to take out the specific minimum limit.

Ways and Means is also considering a new tax recommendation to provide sufficient revenue to wipe out the present $4,000,000 deficit in the old-age assistance fund. The liquor and racing taxes fail $4,000,000 annually of meeting the State's cost of old-age assistance. This deficit, financed through the so-called general fund, actually falls upon the real estate taxpayers in the form of the State tax assessed on cities and towns to wipe out deficits in the State budget.

The committee members are discussing such revenue producers as a $2 head tax to build up old-age assistance fund.

Lasell Proposed

If and when Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Director of Aeronautics, enters the service of the Ferry Command which is ferrying bombers across the Atlantic to Great Britain, John W. Lasell, former Republican legislator, is expected to succeed him.

Mr. Snow has been given a six months deferment because of his Massachusetts aeronautical duties, but recently he was asked to relinquish this deferment to take over duties with the Ferry Command. He has not yet made his decision because at present he is in the midst of a drive to gain legislative approval of improvements to the East Boston airport.

Mr. Lasell, his probable successor, served in the House of Representatives from Northbridge, He is a private flier.

Saltonstall's Future

While Governor Saltonstall maintains complete silence, the State House is puzzling over his political future.

Many are convinced that he is ready to run for the Congressional seat now held by Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Boston. The Tinkham district paradoxically has been strongly Democratic despite his election But under the pending redistricting plan, Brookline and Newton would be included in the Tinkham district to strengthen its Republican vote total.

Some observers consider Mr. Tinkham, with his off-expressed anti-British sentiments, would be a political "set-up" for the Governor whose support of Britain is well-known.

There are others on Beacon Hill who believe the Governor will seek a third term, a decision which would affect the political aspirations of numerous Republican leaders. Not the least of these is Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill who is patiently standing on the political escalator waiting for Governor Saltonstall to step off the gubernatorial platform.

Mr. Cahill would be in a political "box" if the Governor seeks a third term, inasmuch as such G. O. P. leaders as Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, are casting desiring glances at the Lieutenant Governor's position.

The answer to the Saltonstall riddle must eventually come from the Governor himself. It probably will be delayed for some time.

Edgar M. Mills

By a Staff Photographer

Police Learn Defense Methods

Shown is a class of police lieutenants and sergeants gathered at Police Headquarters to hear detailed instructions for organizing and training a civilian force of 5,000 air-raid wardens. Capt. John J. Hinchey, head of the Homicide Bureau who has been detailed as City Supervisor of Air-Raid Wardens, is speaking from the rostrum at the right.

Draft Lists on the Way

Military and defense news in brief:

Draft Lists Ready—Photographic copies of the master list of numbers drawn in the second Selective Service drawing Thursday were winging their way to State Selective Service headquarters today for distribution to local draft boards. Completion of the master sheets was accomplished in much shorter time than for the first draft when registration included all men between 21 and 35. It is anticipated that New England draft boards will be able to announce the position of 21-year-old registrants on their local draft lists by the end of next week.

August Draft Call—Massachusetts will furnish 459 men as its quota in the August draft call for 2,500 men from New England, it was announced today. Induction of the new selectees will begin Aug. 1 and will continue through Aug. 8. Other State quotas are: Maine, 183; Vermont, 139; New Hampshire, 183; Rhode Island, 304; Connecticut, 995.

Furlough for Edwards—Nine-day furloughs promised to Camp Edwards soldiers prior to the fall war games in the South have been definitely set for the period between Sept. 15 and 28, it was announced. Preliminary to the war games, which will be held in October and November in North and South Carolina, division exercises will be held involving troops of the 6th Army Corps commanded by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, The first of these division exercises will start Aug. 1 and will be followed by four others continuing through Septebmer.

Information Please — Information booths to help visitors reach their destination quicker have been set up at Camp Edwards, it was announced today by Maj. John F. Downing, Provost Marshall.

Legion Behind Somerville Drive

The Somerville American Legion 40 'n' 8 unit, fun-making outfit, today pledged its membership and resources to aid in the collection of aluminum in that City, the drive for which begins July 20.

Pamphlets advising every householder of the drive are being prepared by Mayor John M. Lynch and will be distributed to every house by Boy Scouts. Capt. James P. O'Hara of the City fire department, Chairman, said that the drive would reach every home.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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South Shore Music Fete Opens Tonight

Marshfield this week end adds another tradition to Massachusetts' well-stocked store of musical lore and legend, with the first South Shore Music Festival.

In its newly built high school auditorium, Marshfield presents tonight and tomorrow the newcomer to Bay State music circles, a program starred with the Women's Symphony Orchestra and its conductor, Alexander Thiede; with Julius Huehn, Metropolitan Opera baritone; with Miss Ruth Posselt, outstanding violinist. A chorus of 100 male voices drawn from the glee clubs of a half dozen South Shore towns and cities is the supporting cast.

The Festival is the direct descendant of the Tercentenary concert given last year at this time by the Women's Symphony Orchestra. During that one year, however, the concert blossomed into a full-blown festival.

The chorus carries a good deal of weight in its own right. Without much fanfare it has been rehearsing for several days, ironing out problems presented by the voices of 100 men singing together as a unit for the first time. The members were selected from several glee clubs. Represented are the Wollaston Glee Club, prize winning club for several years; the Hanover Men's Glee Club, the Plymouth Men's Glee Club, Newton and Melrose Glee Clubs.

Donald Gammons of Cohasset, conductor of Wollaston Glee Club and vice-president of the Festival; Alan Pairten, of Hanover and its Glee Club, co-ordinator of music at the Festival; and Lawrence Houde of Plymouth, conductor of the Plymouth club, will all take part in conducting the chorus.

Under the direction of Mr Thiede, the Orchestra—a co-operative unit, by the way—has avoided competition with other units. Each concert given by the Orchestra is chosen at a time when it will not conflict with the performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra or other organizations. Programs of other concerts are carefully scanned to prevent repetition. In fact, Mr. Thiede confers with Mr. Koussevitsky when the time rolls around for drafting the programs for the coming year.

Worth noting is the fact that this Orchestra, welded together by 75 salesgirls, secretaries, nurses, housewives, students and teachers, has already received an offer to play at Carnegie Hall in New York.

Concertmistress of the Orchestra is Harriet Wollfers, wife of a Boston music critic, and well-known in the solo field.

A feature of the Festival will be the living portraitures of famous composers by Marshfield citizens. They will be presented Sunday afternoons at a young people's program to which all youngsters are invited free of charge. Mr. Thiede will lecture.

The complete program follows:

Saturday Evening, July 19

Chorale. "Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee" Bach

Chorus and Orchestra

Chorus
a. "Laudamus" Protheroe
b. "O Majestic Trees" Handel
c. "My Heart Commends Itself to Thee" di Lasso
d. Bedouin Song Foote
Aria for Baritone and Orchestra, "Toreador's Song" from Carmen." Bizet
Mr. Huehn

Chorus
a. "Brothers, Sing On" Grieg
b. "Visions" Sjoberg-Balogh
c. Border Ballad Maunden
d. "Rain and the River" Fox
Songs for Baritone
a. "The Hills of Home" Fox
b. "Cloths of Heaven" Dunhill
c. "Song of the Flea" Moussorgsky
d. "Thunderin' Wonderin'" McGinsey
e. Floral Dance Moss
Mr. Huehn
Robert Payson Hill, accompanist
Chorus and Orchestra Hallelujah Chorus from "Mount of Olives" Beethoven

Sunday Afternoon, July 20

Young People's Concert
Two chorales for string orchestra Bach
1. "To Thee, Oh Lord, I Yield My Spirit"
2. "Christ Is Risen"
"Waltz of the Flowers" from the "Nutcracker Suite" Tschaikowsky
Allegro from Concerto in D Major Mozart
Miss Harriet Peacock, flutist
American Fantasy Herbert

Sunday Evening, July 20

Symphony Night
Choral, "The Old Year Now Has Passed Away" Bach
Comedy Overture on a Negro Theme Gilbert
Concerto in G Minor Bruch
Miss Ruth Posselt, violinist
Symphony No. 74 in E Flat Major Haydn
"Finlandia" Sibelius

Boston Police Go to School To Learn Air-Raid Duties

Taking a new step in the many-sided business of building a civilian defense system, Boston is setting up a City-wide force of 5,000 air-raid wardens under direction of the Police Department, to be ready by Sept. 15 to go into action if needed.

Because the Police Department is the nucleus for this vast new protective network, its officers are learning air-raid precautions in one of the first police schools of its kind in the Nation. In a large assembly room at Police Headquarters, some 340 sergeants and lieutenants from all over the City are gathering on afternoons this week and next for instruction in air-raid precautions.

After learning what is required in such emergencies, these officers, under direction of their respective captains, will organize civilian classes for the City's expected 5,000 recruits.

Civilian classes, with police officers in the unusual role of schoolteachers, are expected to get under way within two weeks and to continue 10 weeks with one session each week.

Complex Preparations

An afternoon spent at the school for police officers presents an idea of the tremendously complex preparations necessary for a City to deal with air raids.

"While Boston never may be subjected to high-explosive bombing, there is possibility of sharp, sudden attacks with small incendiary bombs intended to start large numbers of fires."

Police Captain John J. Hinchey, newly appointed City Supervisor of Air-Raid Wardens, speaks quietly to the officers.

"Your job," a trained instructor tells them, "is to see that civilian wardens in your districts learn what to do so thoroughly that no delays will occur in time of emergency."

So the detailed instruction begins, with information from England about how incendiary bombs must be put out, how streets must be cleared of persons and vehicles when the siren sounds, how automobiles stalled in traffic lanes must be "turned over in the gutter if necessary" to clear the way for fire engines and first-aid cars.

Must Know Answers

These officers must know the answers to a multitude of questions, for their job not only is to co-ordinate the warden service and keep it up to a standard of efficiency, but also to advise civilians and homeowners as to their part in the defense against air raids.

How can we protect our homes against incendiaries? civilians may ask. Officers will tell them to clear out attics and spread a two-inch layer of sand over the attic floor.

Wardens want to know how to put out a magnesium incendiary. Officers must warn them that using a jet of water only heightens the flames and sputtering, but that a special water spray or a bucket of sand will quench the flames.

How to deal with war gases, how to find the safest above-ground protection against bombs, where to designate wardens' posts, how to handle groups of persons under pressure of emergency—these are matters in which Boston's police are being instructed.

Police captains in the City's 16 districts will be district wardens. Lieutenants and sergeants will be their chief subordinates, with patrolmen and civilians completing the personnel.

Movie Shows How

Because police must grasp the whole complex picture of air-raid defense, one of the best ways to inform them is to show a movie of an actual raid in Britain recording how civilian defense authorities deal with it.

Such a movie was shown at one session. It showed the mobilization in England in those last hours of peace of the whole complex civilian defense system.

Decontamination squads, aircraft spotters, auxiliary firemen, portable fire pumps, air-raid wardens—all were rallied to their posts. Scenes showed enforcement of the blackout, piling of sandbags, distribution of gas masks, digging of trenches, preparation of sirens, last-minute instructions to the public on how to behave.

Then there were movies of the actual warning, with people scurrying deep underground under surveillance of wardens. Soon bombs began to fall with terrific explosions; yet the wardens stuck to their above-ground posts, tense but cool-headed, telephoning municipal headquarters to notify of damage, directing rescue parties, calling fire brigades, all in the midst of incredible destruction.

Nothing could have driven home the necessity of thorough, well-planned and well-trained organization ready to spring instantly into action than these pictures of heavy bombing and the immense disasters they produce.

The picture quickened the hopes of all who saw it that America may be able to steer a warless course through world chaos. But it also quickened determination to be prepared in advance. **D. J.**

Bay State Forests Add 2,000,000 Trees

Approximately 2,000,000 trees were planted in Massachusetts forest lands during the 1941 Spring season, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, reports.

Of these more than 500,000 were purchased from the State by private owners who planted them on their own land. Much of the latter land is located in the area hit hard by the 1938 hurricane, Mr. Kenney said.

Another 500,000 trees were planted on State Forest lands, while State institutions and commissions put in a slightly larger number. Approximately 250,000 trees were planted in town forests.

Search Extended For Missing Girl

The search for Constance Shipp, young Reading girl who disappeared from her home Tuesday, spread to other New England States today as State and local police officers, CCC boys, and Boy Scouts remained on the alert for the missing child.

The girl, who failed to return home after going to the store on an errand, was described as five feet, eight inches tall, weighing 140 pounds, and with dark brown hair and eyes. She was wearing a white play suit with wine-colored stripes consisting of a blouse and shorts, blue and white tennis shoes when last seen.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were brought into the case yesterday when Assistant Middlesex District Attorney, Albert C. Wunderley, expressed belief that the young girl had been kidnapped.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Boston University Night. Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Reduced admission. At 8:40 p. m.

Sunday

Program of the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss "Museum Treasures." At 3 p. m.

Monday

Lecture. "Mediaeval Origins of Modern States—France." Associate Professor Charles H. Taylor, of Harvard. Sponsored by the Mediaeval Academy of America. Emerson Hall, Room D, 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Draft Term Big Problem For Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19 — The announcement of a presidential message next week on the extension of the selective service seemed to make significant change in Congressional attitude toward the subject today, improving the prospect of some action to free the Army from the arbitrary 12-month release rule.

In fact, after the initial skirmishing between Administration and isolationist forces on the issue there was a tendency this morning for Congress to try to get ahead of the President, in a way which would leave on his shoulders the responsibility of denying release to soldiers after 12 months in service.

The plan urged in some quarters is for Congress to declare a "limited" national emergency with a declaration that "the national interest is imperilled." Such a declaration would automatically bring the extension clause of the Selective Service Act into force, and leave it for the President to determine what men would be held beyond 12 months and for what period of time.

The great advantage of this procedure in Congressional minds is that it would be the President who would make the final decision on extension of service and therefore the President who presumably would shoulder the blame in the eyes of soldiers and their friends.

The alternative is to wait for the President's message which presumably will request Congress to amend the Act. It would probably suit the White House better to have Congress rewrite the Act itself because it would then put Congress in the position of direct responsibility for the change in Johnny Jones' term of service, which is, of course, the reason Congress is thinking today about getting ahead of the President with a simple "limited emergency" declaration.

The fact is that the forthright, calm and highly practical testimony which Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has given the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week has made a deep impression. Everyone can see the danger of letting some arbitrary 12-month rule pull the new Army to pieces at perhaps a crucial moment in the war. But Congress is afraid of being charged with breach of faith to the "selectees." That is a pretty serious charge for any man to face who hopes to be re-elected to office sometime. The average Representative and Senator is terrified of that charge.

The resultant fact is that Congress does not want to change the law itself. Perhaps it could be driven to it, but it would be a tough legislative scrap with a lot of fur left around when it was over. But Congress might be willing to declare an "emergency" and might be induced to do it without too much delay or difficulty. This may easily prove the path of compromise.

Dr. Wallace Nutting

Dr. Wallace Nutting, who passed on at his home in Framingham today, was an internationally known author-illustrator, antiquarian, and retired clergyman.

He was the author of the widely read "Beautiful Series" of books devoted to pictorial presentation of landscapes of American and European life, and was considered one of the Nation's leading experts on American antiques.

Ordained a Congregational Minister in 1888, he held pastorates in Newark, N. J., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., and Providence, R. I., before retiring in 1905. He had since devoted his time largely to presenting the pictorial publications, which included a series on early American furniture.

New California Law Seeks To Reform Young Offenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

This State has just taken the first step to put into active operation what former Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court indorsed as "the most important constructive suggestion for dealing with the crime problem that has been made since the original probation and juvenile court legislation." The suggestion has become a reality, embodied in the Nation's first Youth Correction Authority law, designed to deal more progressively and efficiently with convicted youth up to the age of 23.

The Youth Correction Authority, when it is formed under the law and begins its functions, will receive the custody of all juvenile offenders whose custody is not specifically retained by present juvenile courts, and whose sentences are heavier than 90 days in jail and less than life imprisonment.

The California law, based on a model act drafted by the American Law Institute, an association of the leading judges and lawyers of the Nation, is intended to serve society by serving youth-in-trouble, that increasing section of the population which has been called "the raw material of the underworld."

Specifically, the Authority will deal with the younger section of the poulation which produces one-fifth of the criminals, which, prison statistics show, is responsible for 26 per cent of robberies and thefts, 40 per cent of burglaries, and nearly half of all automobile thefts. The Correction Authority plan calls for segregation of convicted youth according to age and type; identification and classification after close study of the individuals; treatment in various institutions in accordance with the judgment made by experts in handling such cases; and, finally, rehabilitation and readjustment to society through a job.

Almost No Opposition

The California Legislature passed the Correction Athority law almost without opposition. Economy bent, it chopped the first appropriation in two, granting $100,000 for the purpose of preliminary study, organization, and administration.

The law states its own purpose thus: "To protect society more effectively by substituting for retributive punishment, methods of training and treatment directed toward the correction and rehabilitation of young persons found guilty of public offenses."

The law will not in any way encroach upon the functions or jurisdiction of juvenile courts, it is explained, but the Authority will, as requested by these Courts, accept such juveniles as may be designated for handling.

No new institutions are immediately proposed by the law, but rather its intent is that all State penal or corrective institutions which now exist will be subject to use by the Corrective Authority. Others may be established as experience shows their need.

It is estimated that the Authority will not be ready to function in the handling of individuals for a year. No prisoners can be committed to the Authority's custody until it signifies its readiness to deal with them. And in the beginning the Legislature has set limitations on the type of cases it may handle, during an experimental period.

The functions of the Authority are compared to those of the Attorney General of the United States in his dealing with Federal prisoners. Federal Courts do not set rigidly the place of confinement of convicted prisoners, but leave it to the Attorney General to send prisoners to one Federal institution or another, in accordance with the crime status of the individual and his apparent willingness to strive for rehabilitation.

Operation Explained

Assemblyman James H. Phillips of Oakland, who, with 11 others, sponsored the bill that became law, explains the operation of the law thus:

"The 'Youth Authority' will be composed of three carefully selected members to whom the courts will commit all convicted persons under 23 years of age who are not handled by the Juvenile Courts, who are not convicted of capital crimes, or of minor offenses involving not more than a 90-day jail sentence, or who are not on probation. In other words, the Court will commit the great group of serious young offenders to the Authority. The Authority in turn will have full power to study, treat, and confine them in the manner in which thorough examination and study indicates will be most likely to rehabilitate them for the better protection of society.

"The Authority is given power to decide what treatment they shall be subjected to and in the end, a treatment that shall be most effective and economically administered. The Authority is authorized, within limits, to use and therefore bring into co-operative activity, all of the facilities of the State. This is one of the most interesting features of this Act. It provides for a unified program of corrective treatment, in contrast with the prevailing practice of having 58 counties in California and our various State institutions concerned at different times in unco-ordinated efforts to deal with convicted young offenders."

Of the three positions on the Authority, only one will be filled by unrestricted appointment of the Governor. The others must be selected by the Governor from a list of persons recommended by the Advisory Panel set up in the law. The Advisory Panel consists of the Presidents of the California Conference of Social Work, California Probation and Parole Officers' Association, the State Bar, the California Medical Association, and the Prison Association of California.

Staggered Terms

Members of the Authority will be appointed for staggered terms, so that in the future only one will go out of office at any one time.

In urging passage of the bill when it was before the California Legislature, Justin Miller, Associate Justice of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., wrote:

"Ever since 1911 our State has been in the forefront in progressive legislation and administration. It has anticipated in experiment and demonstration many measures for the improvement of social justice, which have recently become known throughout the other States and the Federal system. It is highly appropriate that California should take the lead now among the States in this new development, looking toward a modern, enlightened treatment of youth, greatest resource if properly utilized, and by the same token the course of our greatest potential danger, if it is not properly utilized."

All California, and especially those persons concerned with the prevention and cure of crime, and with the welfare of the younger generation, look ahead hopefully to the time when the Youth Correction Authority will begin its highly-purposed experiment in dealing with that section of youth which has digressed too far from a course of normal and honest living.

Sonja Henie's Citizenship Test

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19 (AP)—Sonja Henie, movie and skating star, spent nearly an hour with Federal examiners yesterday answering questions on American history and government as part of a preliminary test required in her quest for American citizenship.

If she passes the examination conducted by examiners Stanley Golden and Emil Bouchard of Hartford, Miss Henie will return in the autumn to take the oath of allegiance, they said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity — Mostly cloudy today, followed by showers or thunderstorms in the late afternoon, with little change in temperature; clearing and cooler tonight. Fair and slightly cooler tomorrow. Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh this afternoon and shifting to northwest tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy today, followed by showers and thunderstorms and not quite so warm in the interior; clearing and cooler tonight. Fair and slightly cooler tomorrow.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy today with showers and thunderstorms and not quite so warm. Clearing and cooler tonight. Fair and slightly cooler tomorrow.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness today with showers by afternoon. Continued moderate temperature today, but showers and cooler tonight. Clearing and cooler tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	76	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	63	83	New York	75	80
Denver	62	90	Norfolk	78	88
Kansas City	67	87	Philadelphia	—	—
Los Angeles	62	85	St. Louis	67	93
Miami	79	90	San Francisco	57	70
Minneapolis	57	77	Washington	—	—

A-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., July 19.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:30 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 9:10 a. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Sunday, 9:26 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 10:00 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m. Sunday.

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They pink as they cut—Eliminate overcasting — Make smart finish for inside seams

WISS Pinking Shears

$5.50 pair

J. B. Hunter Co.

60 Summer Street Boston

Mountain of Old Aluminum Expected in National Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Next week is aluminum week in the United States. In city and hamlet from coast to coast, housewives will be rummaging around attics and cupboards for old aluminum to be melted for defense.

Office of Production Management officials admit that only a small part of the discarded dishpans and double boilers can be used directly in airplanes but the rest, put back in new shapes into necessary civilian channels, is expected to release millions of pounds of aluminum for defense construction.

"Such aluminum," William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, OPM Directors, said this week, "is always useful in certain indirect military uses, such as the deoxidation of steel, for which virgin aluminum is now being largely used. The military services, moreover, recently have changed certain specifications for military equipment with the result that this aluminum can go directly into military uses."

In addition, OPM officials believe that a collection of this sort will have a healthy effect in making every American family feel it can make a tangible contribution to defense.

15,000,000 Pounds

Test campaigns in Richmond, Va., and Madison, Wis., indicate that a minimum of 15,000,000 net pounds of aluminum will be collected in the Nationwide campaign, to touch every community sometime between July 21 and 29.

In the Richmond and Madison "previews," a few zealous patriots event bought new aluminum pans to contribute, but OPM consumer advisers are discouraging that practice because it brings no new aluminum into circulation. If housewives are going to buy new kitchenware, it is recommended that they turn to stainless steel, enamel, or glassware.

OPM officials estimate that a fighter plane containing 7,000 pounds of aluminum can be built with the metal freed by every donation of 5,000 dishpans, or 2,000 roasters, or 2,500 double boilers.

Many communities will make the aluminum collection campaign cause for a patriotic celebration. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, women's clubs, or veterans' organizations will do the house-to-house collecting. From the community they will be shipped to a few concentration points in each state, thence will be sold under strict Federal supervision directly to smelters having defense preference ratings.

No Profit Permitted

"These smelters," according to the OPM, "have agreed to pay maximum prices prescribed by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply for the materials collected and, in addition, have agreed to bear all expenses for shipping, sorting, cleaning, assaying, and so forth. There will be no profits permitted in the collection of the material and the fund will be held for public purposes."

Threatening to slow up wholehearted co-operation in the Government's aluminum drag-net was a controversy this week between Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and OPM officials.

Mr. Fuller insisted that there is no real shortage of aluminum for defense purposes. He was answered in a joint statement by Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman to the effect that "any statement which, directly or by implication, gives the impression that the supply of aluminum for military requirements does not present a critical problem is not in accord with facts and can only result in harm to the defense program."

Although the aluminum utensil industry has not gone out of business entirely "for the duration," curtailment of supplies to manufacturers now ranges from 20 to 90 per cent, depending on the nature of the article made.

Expansion Mapped

Just when aluminum production will catch up with military and civilian requirements cannot yet be indicated, but expansion of production facilities is being mapped by the OPM in conjunction with the Federal Power Commission. Shortage of water power in the Southeast has put production behind schedule.

A four months' study of the aluminum industry made by the Congress of Industrial Organizations was presented to President Roosevelt this week to show how an aluminum council of labor, management, and Government could undertake immediate construction of aluminum plants with a capacity of 1,000,000,000 pounds annually.

Treasury to Handle Aluminum Receipts

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19

The Treasury announced that it has agreed to take charge of the disposition of old aluminum pots and other scrap aluminum which the Public has been asked to donate for national defense.

At the request of F. H. La Guardia, Director of Civilian Defense, the Treasury will sell the aluminum to smelters which will process it. The Treasury then plans to put the money received in a special fund to be spent in any way Congress may direct.

Boy Does Bit

CROCKETT, Calif., July 19 (AP)—A boy who wants President Roosevelt to "keep on making us strong" has sent a piece of aluminum seven inches long and two inches wide to Washington "to help make airplanes."

"I am just a little boy nine years old," Wesley Bradshaw of Crockett wrote the Chief Executive, "and am sending you a piece of aluminum to help make airplanes to keep our great country free.

"As I am not old enough to join the Army, I will try to do my share some other way.

"Dear President, keep on making us strong and may our God bless you and keep you forever."

The letter was signed "As ever, your friend, Wesley Bradshaw, 1907 Merchant Street, Crockett, Calif."

German Radio Held Inferior To American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—American aircraft radio equipment is far superior to receivers and transmitters used in Nazi fighting craft, William P. Lear, designer and builder of airplane radio sets for the United States and other Nations today following tests of radio equipment found in the Messerschmitt-109 fighter plane being shown throughout the country by Bundles for Britain.

Mr. Lear said the Messerschmitt's radio could not pass American requirements for commercial aircraft equipment, since it is not protected against moisture, temperature changes, or vibration.

"Our Government and the British use better materials throughout their plane radios," he declared. "American and British equipment is lighter, more flexible in operation and far more dependable."

Shortages of vital war materials in Germany were indicated by the use of ersatz materials in the set, Mr. Lear said. While the apparatus was more than twice as heavy as comparable American equipment, it delivered only one-fourth as much power, he revealed, adding that the radio was obviously used only betwen airplanes of the same squadron, whereas every American craft carries two-way radios with far greater range.

"The Germans," he continued, "have apparently 'frozen' their designs on tubes and other parts developed from five to seven years ago in order to simplify manufacturing and servicing of military radio apparatus. American radio equipment is especially engineered for the particular needs it must serve and makes use of the latest improvements in design and manufacturing practice."

The Messerschmitt being shown by Bundles for Britain to raise funds for British civilian relief was sent to the United States at the personal request of Mrs. Winston Churchill, honorary sponsor of the organization. It was shot down over London.

Dry Leader Says:

EVANSTON, Ill., July 19 (AP)—Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, offered this suggestion in connection with Chicago's forthcoming scrap aluminum drive:

"If all the aluminum cocktail shakers in the Chicago area were added to the defense collection, there would be a very sizable addition to the scrap pile, and certain other very beneficial results."

Liquor Advertising Refused By Minneapolis Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Because they believe liquor advertising is detrimental to the welfare of homes and communities, three Minneapolis newspapers circulated over the entire Northwest terminated all liquor advertising contracts June 1.

The policy originally was inaugurated by the old Minneapolis Star when it was taken over by the Cowles interests of Des Moines in 1935, and it has been adhered to through successive transactions merging the Star and Journal in August, 1939, and the purchase by the combined Star Journal May 1 of the controlling interests in the Minneapolis Tribune. The present ban on liquor advertising is now in effect on the Star Journal, the Morning Tribune and the Evening Times.

The fight against liquor advertising is the result of a policy set about 40 years ago by the Des Moines Register and Tribune Company, when it decided that to faithfully be a "home" newspaper no advertising should be carried that might cause harmful spending of money in the community served by the paper.

When the Des Moines Register and Tribune took over the Minneapolis Star, the same policy was continued, despite the fact that the revenue from liquor advertising would have been very helpful in defraying expenses. As it turned out, the gain in prestige apparently made up for the loss of revenue, for churchmen immediately approved the stand against liquor, and city circulation began a steady climb from around 89,000 to its present figure of about 240,000 for the Star Journal.

John Thompson, Vice-President and Publisher of the Star Journal, said that the paper, with the cooperation of the Tribune and the Times, is not crusading nor editorializing against liquor, but it does not care to do anything that might promote the liquor traffic.

The money spent on any form of alcohol, said Mr. Thompson, can be spent more effectively to make better communities through home building, personal welfare and savings accounts. An additional factor involved is the important fact that youthful readers are not exposed through the daily paper to the so-called "attractions" of drinking, as pictured in liquor and beer advertising.

The liquor traffic in Minnesota pays out approximately five million dollars a year in taxes, and newspapers lose more than a little revenue, but it is felt that the advantages to Northwest communities more than make up for this loss of revenue.

Minneapolis Gets 'Close Tight' Order

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 19 (AP)—General orders to "close the town up tight and keep it closed," were issued in Minneapolis yesterday simultaneously with a demand from the Minnesota State Law Enforcement League that the State Government take control of the situation which it termed "terrible."

Orders for a "tight lid" were issued by Inspector Frank Bleed, acting as head of the Police Department, who said his instructions came from Mayor Marvin L. Kline, following the mysterious resignation of Chief of Police Edward B. Hansen nine days after his appointment. Mr. Hansen meanwhile was reported ill and unable to see anyone.

Demands for State Government action came from C. Alfred Bergsten, President of the League.

Many Races—Much Harmony

Children of the Bailey Gatzert School

Singing "America" before the busts of Lincoln and Washington. The two little misses in front, holding hands and holding high notes, are Yukie Okada and Tomoko Akahori.

Golden Rule Is Practiced In Unique Seattle School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—To the Bailey Gatzert School in this City each week is "I am an American" week.

Being "Ameri-kin," according to the pronunciation of a Filipino young miss, is the bond among the pupils of this School where three fifths of the attendance is Japanese, one fifth, Chinese and the other fifth made up of a mixture of whites, Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Negroes.

The Bailey Gatzert School is like an oasis in a desert. Situated in an old part of the City where the Oriental population is located, where housing is decadent, the school has, for 20 years, under the direction of Miss Ada J. Mahon, been the center of American standards, of kindliness, tolerance, and beauty.

The cosmopolitan nature of the school is increased at this time by the presence of young war evacuees. In the lunch room, in company with a sturdy German youth and surrounded by Oriental grade pupils, is a tall boy who writes down his nationality as Dodecanesian from the Isle of Rhodes. There is a group of Japanese young women, one of them a former teacher, who are beginning to speak English in a dainty foreign manner.

Colorful Pattern

In the halls, in the lunch room, in assembly, the pupils make a colorful pattern, a white-haired Finnish child chatting with a jolly little Negro, the fair-haired daughter of the minister of the Japanese Baptist Church, a Jewish boy named Solomon, an Indian named David, Howard Chin and Jerry Wong and Kinzo Nagamatsu, and a Hawaiian child named Mona Kalehuloa.

Near the entrance is a photograph of Bailey Gatzert. Mr. Gatzert was a Jew, a Seattle pioneer, who was responsible for the first kindergarten and for other gifts in the interest of education. The enlarged photograph of a bearded gentleman of another generation is honored in this school and the kind face smiles down upon the children as they enter.

The wide halls of the school are like those of an art gallery with well-chosen pictures hung at intervals. For two decades grateful Orientals have been placing funds for pictures in the hands of Miss Mahon. Other pictures are the gift of the G. A. C. C., the Good American's Citizens' Club, a school organization which annually presents a picture.

Pictures Studied

These pictures do not merely hang on the walls. They are studied and lived and known. They are as cosmopolitan as the School personnel and are used by Miss Mahon and her teachers, not only for teaching art but universal brotherhood.

In one cabinet is a collection of Japanese festival dolls and festival figurines. Two tall mirrors hang in the halls where children are often "disciplined" by seeing themselves in the glass.

Oriental touches such as a red torii, or gate, are part of the decorations. Exquisite flower arrangements, often the work of the children, are everywhere.

Gentleness, courtesy, and quiet voices are characteristic, product of an Oriental background plus the keynote of the school—"consideration for others."

Strike Moratorium Urged

By the Associated Press

Albert W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, suggested last night that the system of settling industrial disputes by local strike moratorium committees might be an answer to the Nation's labor troubles.

The committees are composed of representatives of the public, labor and management. Mr. Hawkes, with Mayor John G. Carey of Toledo and Edmund Ruffin, Chairman of that City's Industrial Peace Board, discussed the plan in a radio talk. The Toledo officials said the plan had saved millions of dollars by avoiding wage and production losses due to strikes and that no strike had occurred in the city's many defense industries.

In another talk from New York, George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said that only one twenty-fourth of one per cent of defense work time had been lost as a result of work stoppage by American Federation of Labor unions.

Muskegon, Mich.—A ten-day strike at the Sealed Power Corporation, supplier of piston rings and allied products for 27 industries, many engaged in defense work, ended with signing of a compromise contract between the firm and the United Automobile Workers of the A. F. of L.

Ed T. Donahue, international representative of the union, said the contract called for a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for men and 47½ cents for women, closed shop and vacation bonus. The union had asked for a 10 per cent wage increase, which would have raised pay to 70 cents an hour for men and 50 cents for women.

Bendix, N. J.—Three hundred employees of Air Associates, Inc., went back to work through a picket line while half a hundred policemen kept watch. There was no disorder such as occurred on Thursday when six persons were injured and three arrests made. The Labor Department at Washington has referred the case to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. A Congress of Industrial Organizations union demands a union contract and reinstatement of workers which it says were dismissed for union activity.

Detroit—A special mediation commission to aid in settlement of a strike called by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. at the Great Lakes Engineering Works was named by Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner. An immediate conference was planned.

Three rival unions, all claiming a majority membership of the 550 employees, are seeking recognition as bargaining agent for the workers, but only the C. I. O. has consented to an NLRB election at the plant.

Bayonne, N. J.—The Electric Boat Company, Elco Yacht and Naval Division, announced a general 12 per cent wage increase for its 2,000 employees, including office workers.

The company estimated the increase, retroactive to June 23, would mean an additional income of $500,000 annually for the workers. The announcement added that the action was taken in line with a move to stabilize wages and insure uninterrupted production in the national defense program.

The company manufactures torpedo boats for the navy.

Washington — Anthracite coal producers told the Office of Price Administration that their proposed increase in hard coal prices paralleled wage increase of the miners.

They submitted at a conference with officials of the Fuel Division that statistics showing average prices at the mine of $4.27 a ton in 1940, and projected prices averaging $4.65.

The new rates, they asserted, were based upon an estimated increase of 37 cents a ton in production costs because of wage increases, vacations and other changes in mine working contracts.

Halifax Warns Japanese On Pacific Moves

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—Great Britain is anxious to preserve peace in the Pacific but will not submit to pressure by Japan even though occupied with a war elsewhere, according to Viscount Halifax.

"I need not tell you," the British Ambassador to the United States informed the Commonwealth Club yesterday, "that it is the settled policy of the British Government, as I have no doubt it is also of the Government of the United States, to do all in their power to preserve peace in the Pacific.

"Neither in the British Commonwealth of Nations, nor I am sure in America, is there the slightest desire to pick a quarrel with Japan and provided that the Japanese Government is willing to approach those questions which affect her in the Far East with due regard for the rights of other interested powers, I can see no reason why any difficulties need arise which might lead to a clash.

"But, no one should make the mistake of thinking that under pressure of the European struggle, Great Britain need or will allow her legitimate rights and interests in other parts of the world to be ignored or set aside."

Speculating on the possibility of a peace offer by Hitler to Great Britain, Lord Halifax declared "no matter what terms Hitler may offer, I can say here and now that they will have no interest for us."

Picketing an Envoy

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP)—A woman dressed in black and carrying a placard inscribed "Remember 1776" came face to face with Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.

"You are against aiding England?" he asked.

The woman, Mrs. M. J. Riise of Berkeley, told the Ambassador:

"I have nine sons. Seven of them are eligible for the draft, and some of them have been taken. I will give every one of my sons gladly to defend this country, but I will not give one of them to fight a war for another nation."

Lord Halifax' towering figure bent toward the woman:

"I too have sons. Three of them, fighting for England."

"That's your war," Mrs. Riise said.

"Won't you shake hands?" the Ambassador asked. Mrs. Riise took his hand.

"I have no feeling against Britain," she said.

"Of course not," said Lord Halifax. "Thank you."

Mrs. Riise was one of four pickets who said they represented no organization but acted as individuals.

U. S. to Extend Blacklist Beyond Western Hemisphere

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Plans to extend the United States blacklist of firms deemed to be helping Germany and Italy to countries outside the Western Hemisphere were disclosed last night by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Acheson, State Department expert on economic questions, said that lists already were being prepared of firms and individuals in countries other than Latin America.

These, he explained, include virtually all countries outside the British Empire such as Japan, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden.

Mr. Acheson declined to indicate how soon a new list would be published of firms and individuals to whom exports will be prohibited and all financial transactions cut off between them and the United States.

Argentina Silent

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 19 (AP)—The Argentine Government was silent today on President Roosevelt's blacklist of firms deemed to be acting for the Axis, but the pro-Nazi section of the press attacked it as infringing on Argentine sovereignty.

The liberal newspaper Critica sad it was "interesting to note that the names of local directors in the blacklisted firms include numerous rightist politicians and others high in politics and the Army."

Nazis: 'Interference'

BERLIN, July 19 (AP)—An authorized German spokesman, commenting on the United States' blacklisting of South American firms doing business with Axis Powers, said last night that President Roosevelt was acting "as though he were already in the war."

Freezing of funds of the firms was described by the spokesman as "direct interference in the rights of foreign citizens and the indirect infringement of the rights of foreign countries."

NationalizationUrged

MEXICO, D. F., July 19 (AP)—Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican labor leader, urged today that all Latin-American governments nationalize the 1,800 firms blacklisted by the United States Government.

He proposed the action to prevent their business falling into the hands of United States concerns.

In a letter to all branches of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, of which he is President, Señor Lombardo Toledano suggested that workers "impede the immediate closing down" of the firms alleged to have Axis connections until they could be incorporated as public enterprises and their assets made available to the various national economies.

Brazilian Reaction

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, July 19 (AP)—While resentment was expressed by Brazilian firms blacklisted by the United Setates for dealing with Germany, the U. S. Embassy said some already listed might be removed and others probably would be added after further investigation.

Embassy informants stressed that by issuance of the blacklist, U. S. companies can turn over their agencies and representations to other Brazilian firms.

Firms Protest

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 19 (AP)—A constant stream of representatives of firms on the new trade blacklist of the United States Government visited the U. S. Embassy yesterday.

Finance Minister Guillermo del Pedregal, who has been Chile's chief negotiator of United States Export-Import Bank credits, declared the list "is going to cause some difficulties in our commerce," adding that the Government might seek to obtain removal of some names.

Union Fights Ouster Of Alleged Radical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—A test case of the enforceability of the Devaney Act, barring persons advocating overthrow of the American Government by force from state employment, was seen shaping up here today with the dismissal of an employee of the State Labor Department for alleged membership in the Communist Party.

The employee is Miss Nancy Reed, senior interviewer in the New York State Employment Service and daughter of Mrs. Fernanda Reed, co-owner of the Daily Worker, Communist publication. The shop paper of Local 28, State, County and Municipal Employees Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations Union, in reporting the dismissal, declared the Union was rallying New York's entire C. I. O. to fight the action.

The State Labor Department, it was learned, was prepared to make a test case of the Devaney Act, passed in April, 1940, if necessary.

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125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
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25-Mile Radius for Metropolitan Boston Favored by Conservation Groups

Plan Seen Saving Area's Beauty Spots

Extension of the Boston Metropolitan District to include all cities and towns within a 25-mile radius of the capital city, was supported today by conservation groups, the State Planning Board, and the Metropolitan District Commission.

The supporters, appearing at a hearing conducted by the House Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, argued that within the 25-mile area are numerous natural beauty spots which would be preserved as parks and recreational centers only through co-operation under such an organization as the Metropolitan District Commission.

At present, the Metropolitan District includes 38 cities and towns. Under the proposed plan, a total of 125 cities and towns would be included in the district.

The proposed extension was originally recommended by a special recess commission which made a two-year study of the problem.

Preserving Beauty Spots

Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, said that numerous natural beauty spots in the area should be saved now for future generations. If left for conservation and development by individual communities, he warned, these areas would not be saved.

He pointed out that if the district is enlarged the per capita cost of maintaining it would be cut from 88 cents per capita to 64 cents because of the additional population which would come into it.

Mr. Reynolds claimed that the outer communities had been enjoying the benefits of the metropolitan park system for years without paying anything for its maintenance.

Henry Channing, of Sherborn, said that the new communities in the extended district would pay only 21.5 per cent of the cost of maintaining the district while the present cities and towns in the district would pay 78.5 per cent.

Valuations Phase

Walter Channing, a Boston real estate operator, argued that the increase in valuations which would accrue to the new communities coming into the district would far outweigh the cost to those cities and towns in contributing to the district's support. He pointed out that since establishment of the orginal district in 1893, the cities and towns in the district had grown rapidly in population and property valuation.

Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, favored the extension as did Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board, and Lawrence Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations.

Opposition to the plan was voiced by Senator Charles W. Olson, Republican, of Ashland, who insisted that as long as "people out in the sticks" don't charge urban visitors a fee for coming to the country, a charge should not be made upon rural persons visiting the metropolitan parks and beaches.

The City of Marlboro was recorded against the plan while John Paul, representing the Framingham Chamber of Commerce and the Framingham Board of Selectmen, expressed opposition, mainly on the basis of local cost.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Charlotte Brand, Refugee Artist

Evacuated this spring from a French concentration camp, Miss Brand is seen directing a sketching group between sessions of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College.

Refugee Artist at Wellesley Gains New Democracy Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Gaining a fuller view of American thought, and giving a fuller appreciation of American scenery, is Miss Charlotte Brand, refugee artist attending the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College.

The experience at the Institute, she says, is invaluable in helping her to understand what America is really thinking and doing today. And, for her part, she is giving a group of members the benefit of her own valuable experience as an artist. In recreational periods of the Institute's program they may be seen in shady corners of the picturesque campus, busily sketching—while Miss Brand walks from one to another dispensing helpful hints and pointing out particular beauties.

After being placed in a concentration camp in the Pyreness, Miss Brand was finally aided in reaching the United States last April by the Emergency Rescue Committee. In arranging for her evacuation one of her sponsors was Dr. Walter Gropius of the Harvard School of Architecture—who was once her teacher in Weimar.

Miss Brand's father was a Czechoslovakian banker and her mother was a German Jew. After studying art with Paul Klee, among other teachers, she went to live in Paris—with frequent visits to other parts of Europe, where she sketched marine types and children more than anything else. She has had shows in Paris, London, Rome, Madrid and other capitals. Some of her best work, she says, was done in Spain before she was forced to return quickly to Paris because of the Civil War there.

When the war between the Allies and Germany began, she was still in Paris, and with thousands of other women with German connections, she says, she was rounded up and confined in the Velodrome—where bicycle races used to be held. She slept on the race track.

After that she and many others were moved to a regular concentration camp.

Miss Brand's mother and father both came to the United States as refugees two years ago. Next week she plans to return to New York and begin to try to re-establish herself.

New Zealand Pork Surplus Poses Problem

Surplus of pork and pork products in New Zealand is indicated this year, making available large quantities for export, if outlets can be found, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

New Zealand's important export trade in these products held up well during 1940, but is showing a tendency to decline in 1941, Mr. Smith said. Steps to deal with the surplus are being considered by the Government.

Chemical Farming

Chemical compounds are to be used on a number of farms throughout Sweden this year, in efforts to improve crops. The method is to be given a test as a means of promoting the growth of plants, following reports of success attained in Russia by similar measures. The method includes pre-treating seed with either indole acetic acid or a substitute called naphthalene acetic acid, and spraying the plants with the same in a water solution. Higher yields per unit of land are said to result.

Foreign Trade Flashes

Argentina Wheat

Not more than half of the 4,000,000-ton Argentine wheat export surplus reported at the end of April will be liquidated during the current season, unless there is an increased demand. The Argentine Grain Board has maintained its basic prices, which are low in comparison with quotations of wheat in other countries, and which would be an encouraging feature for the sale of the surplus, if sufficient carriers were available for transportation.

Quebec Textiles

Cotton mills in Quebec are operating at the highest level recorded in recent years. They are beginning to refuse to book orders for delivery within four months. The unusually high rate of textile production in the Province is attributed chiefly to increased consumer demand for civilian and industrial purposes.

Dominican Rice

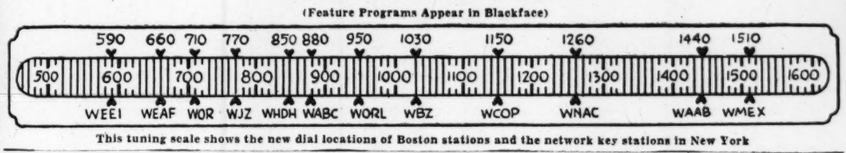
The Dominican Republic, which started rice cultivation only six years ago, is now exporting that commodity to Cuba. In two months alone, more than 1,320,000 pounds were shipped to Cuba. This gain in the exchange of goods between Caribbean countries is considered significant in some quarters as indicating further advances on the part of the Republic in participating in near-by markets.

Japanese Salmon

Production of canned salmon in Japan during 1940 was less than in 1939. Unofficial but reliable sources indicate that the 1940 pack was about 1,925,000 cases, a total that is 26.7 per cent less than 1939 figures. The bulk of the 1940 pack is reported to have consisted of 617,000 cases of red salmon, 1,080,000 cases of pink, and 86,000 cases of Silver King, and other species.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country Journal	News; "Reflections in Rhythms"	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition.	Rhythm Revue
12:15		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Grange Program; speakers: United	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program.	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News Service	States Army Band	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Siesta	Nati. Grange Program	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Melodies
1:45 Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "Buffalo Presents";	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Buffalo Presents";	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local sports	Cardinals baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club";	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Organ
2:45 'Of Men and Books'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	children's program	Cardinals baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Columbia Concert Hall: News	Indiana Indigo: Jean Brown's Orchestra	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and Music
3:15 Columbia Concert Hall: News	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo	Patti Chapin, songs	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30		Golden Melodies	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and Music
3:45		Golden Melodies	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-America"	News; Club Matinee	Music: Jimmy Lytell's	Music: youth program.	Nancy Mace, soprano.
4:15	Club Matinee: variety.	Orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom".	Western songs
4:30 New England to the Colors	Network Sports	"A Boy, a Girl, and a	Sports talk	Melody Mirror
4:45	Club Matinee	Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 "At Meadowbrook";	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Sonny Dunham's	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Orchestra: music.	Concert Musicale	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 S. Dunham's Orch.	Concert Musicale	Rep. Jerry Voorhis	Frank Ryan, Sports.	Five Star News.
6:00 Dance Time: News,	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"	Dinner Dance: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities";	"Dramas of Youth"	Johnny Messner's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Quiz of Two Cities";	series	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Concert Orchestra.	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Better Business Drama.	Dance Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.
8:00 "Spotlight"	From A to Z: novelty	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 "Spotlight"	U. S. Army program.	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30 City Desk: drama	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences':	Waltz Time	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 City Desk: E. Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	News	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody: Hoosier	"Am. Labor's Pledge"	cal Album
9:30 Orch.: vocalists	Network Sports	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Network sports	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Network Sports	Orchestra	Network sports	cal Album
10:00 Serenade": music.	NBC Summer Symphony:	Defense for America	"Chicagoland Concert":	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Hans Kindler, conductor	Defense for America	Marian Claire, soprano:	Dance Digest
10:30 Golfers' Forum	NBC Summer Symphony:	Senator Gerald P. Nye.	Henry Weber's Orch.:	Dance Digest
10:45 News: Sports	Hans Kindler, conductor	Ricardo's Orchestra	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Tommy	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Or-	Dance Digest
11:15 Dorsey's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather.	chestra concert	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	"California Melodies":	"Day's End": News
11:45 Michael Loring's Or	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End": Music

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wilcher, organist	European News: Music.	European news; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Piano Trio		Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	'Morning Pick-Up': orch.
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	Religious Service
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"		Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Songs of Today	"Thrills and Romance"	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Songs of Today	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; Orchestra	News; Musicael	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Church, The First
11:15 Tommy Tucker's Or.	First Piano Quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ,
11:30 "What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45 Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service.	Massachusetts
12:00 News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American";	"Tone Tanestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Down South," with	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir.	Symphony Orchestra	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Music Hall on the Air:	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 News Preview	Symphony Orchestra	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 "You Decide": drama	WBZ News of the Air.	Charles Dant's Orch.	"Haven of Rest": male	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 and debate	WBZ News of the Air.	Charles Dant's Orch.	quartet	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 "Invitation to	"Hidden History"	"The Far East"	Concert Miniatures	"Just Quote Me"
2:15 Learning": forum.	Foreign Povlicy talks	NBC String Ensemble	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 News; Alfred M.	Tapestry Musicale	University of Chicago	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Landon	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	gram
3:00 Columbia Broad-	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"America Preferred";	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15 casting Orchestra,	"African Trek"	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	sneakers	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30 Howard Barlow,	"Week-End Cruise"	H. V. Kaltenborn	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 conductor	"Week-End Cruise"	"Pikes Peak Flight"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Chatauqua Symphony	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Western Songs
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Sunday Vespers	Orch.; Albert Stoessel,	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Western Songs
4:30 "Spirit of '41"	News; Music	conductor; Mischa Mis-	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 "Spirit of '41"	Music, transcribed	chakoff, violinist	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Bill"
5:00 "Young Ideas";	Movlan Sisters, songs.	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15 drama	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	edy drama	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Irish Minstrels"
5:30 Quartet	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
5:45 News	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Religious program
6:00 Ed Sullivan; guests;	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	News; Baseball scores
6:15 music	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Diminutive Classics"
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	News Service	Sam Brewer, news	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry: "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows"; com-	"Picht Camp"; dramatic	Music You Like to Hear
7:15 Four Clubmen	News from Europe	edy drama	program	Music You Like to Hear
7:30 World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; George	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 World News Tonight	Concert in Miniature	Towne's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00 Andre Kostelanetz	Star Spangled Theater:	"What's My Name";	American Forum	C. Hageman
8:15 Or.; Robert Weede	guests; drama	quiz show	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	American Forum	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama: E. Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00 Summer Hour:;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Harry Horlick, con-	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 ductor; Winifred	Irene Pich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Heidt, C. Ramirez	Sports News of the Day.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Snitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children";	Bert Hersch Presents;
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists.
10:30 News; music	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Headline Dramas"	"For Your Information"	Five Star News
10:45 J. Sears Presents.	J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Army Recruiting Prgr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Dance Orchestra	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather.	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Sonny Dunham's	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Leo Reischman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:16 Man I Married"; sk.	"Family Circle"	"Penner Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Two Men and a Girl".	"The Goldbergs"	News Reporter	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News.	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox, with
1:15 "Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness.	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"I'll Find My Way"	Male Quartet
2:00 Dramatic sketch	National Drive for	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news.	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Aluminum	"The Mystery Man"	"Accordiana"	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 "You're the Expert"	"The Munros"; sketch.	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Sports Comment	John Kiley, organist
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Say It With Music"	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Sports Comment	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Telegraphic Reports:	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45 Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic Reports:	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Defense Program	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	baseball game	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker, story.	"Home of the Brave"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Bob Sullivan: Boston	Baseball Scores; Music	"News Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	Ambassador Winant	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Henry King's Orchestra
8:00 Report to the	"The World's Best";	James Melton; Francia	"Contact," with Dave	"Pied Piper Presents":
8:15 Nation	drama	White; orchestra	Elman; music	variety
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Bosko Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgr'm
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Public Safety talk	Studio Program
9:00 "Forecast"; Mischa	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Auer in "Memoirs	"Basin Street Society"	program	20th Century Serenade	cal Album"
9:30 of Mischa the	News Here and Abroad.	"What Burns You Up";	Network News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Magnificent"	Ted Steele's Novachords	Frances Scott, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 Civilian Defense	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Tom, Dick & Harry,"	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	comedy trio	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather.	Tiny Hill's Orchestra.	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; records	Want"; records	Barry Winton's Orch.	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:48 Dance Music	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch.	London	"Day's End"; News

By a Staff Photographer

Down 500 Feet Into Mt. Washington

Left—New broadcasting tower of Yankee Network on summit of New England's tallest peak.

Right—Well-drilling equipment, employed in quest for drinking water for the radio station's crew of seven. Foreground, excavations for new building to lodge the crew and radio transmitter.

Inset—A. F. Sise, Chief Engineer of the station, as he joined in the hunt for the right spot to begin the boring.

Surely Highest N. E. Well Sinking Atop Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., July 19—A well is being drilled on top of Mt. Washington, highest peak in New England.

So far the driller has got down 500 feet and hasn't hit water yet, but his backers are still hopeful and will keep on for a full 1,000 feet.

The well above the clouds—Mt. Washington is 6,293 feet high—is designed to supply drinking water for the Yankee Network's staff of seven men on the summit.

A building is now being put up there to take care of the men and the Network's new transmitter. A. F. Sise, Chief Engineer of the radio station, thus relates the story of the hoped-for water on the mountain top:

Difficult Work of Drilling

"Last December the Yankee Network finished construction on the summit of Mt. Washington of the first frequency modulation (new staticless radio) broadcast station in New England. The transmitter is located in rented space in the new Mt. Washington Observatory. This summer we are erecting our own building to house our new transmitter and crew.

"It is in an effort to obtain a water supply for this building that we are drilling an artesian well on the summit of New England's loftiest peak. To take care of seven men the year round requires a fair supply of water. Water is exceedingly difficult to obtain on Mt. Washington.

"During the summer time water is now pumped from the base of the mountain, about 5,000 vertical feet to the summit in order to supply the Summit Hotel and the railroad.

"After the hotel closes around the first of October, water is as rare as hen's teeth until about the first of November, when permanent snow and rime-frost set in. During the winter, water can be obtained by melting snow and rime, but this is both cumbersome and expensive.

"Accordingly in June this year the Bay State Artesian Well Company of Concord, N. H., was hired to drive a well.

"At the present moment the well is down about 500 feet. It was extremely difficult to start the drilling in the broken rock that covers the summit of Mt. Washington. The first 18 feet were composed of huge loose boulders and the same type of loam and top soil that we have encountered in the excavation for our building foundations.

Strata of Mica

"From 18 feet down the drilling has been through solid ledge. This ledge varies in hardness. A great deal of it is very hard rock, so hard that it occasionally breaks the drills. Drills usually have to be changed once an hour.

"At about 300 feet a very soft strata of rock was encountered for a distance of about 20 feet. This strata was composed of almost pure mica. Samples of the rock are being taken every 10 feet in depth. These samples are bottled and will be available for scientific study by interested scientists.

"These are certainly the only samples of bed rock from deep within the cone of Mt. Washington that ever have been taken. They seem to be of great interest.

"The well hole starts with a diameter of 10 inches and runs about 40 feet. At this point the diameter changes to 8 inches for another 30 feet and the remainder of the well is 6 inches in diameter.

"We will continue for another 500 feet at least, in an effort to find some water."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.86mc—25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rakov's Orchestra; Reflections in Rhythm.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; "The Band Played On."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Let's Swing; Paul Whiteman's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Maria Inez Gomez Carillo, pianist; Gordon Jenkin's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—NBC Summer Symphony.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Bob Strong's Orch.; Ray Heatherton's Orch.

For Sunday, July 20

WRUL (6.04-49.6m and 21.79mc-25.1m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Tapestry Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC String Ensemble; Stars in the Afternoon.
7:00 p. m.—News Room; Sports Page.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Musical Courier; Bob Strong's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Lavendar & New Lace; Melody Time.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Postman; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, July 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, July 21

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, July 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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12:45 WMEX 1510kc
For Monday, July 21
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

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Boston Youths Clean Trash From Vacant Lot to Make Children's Playground

Work on Cleveland Place Indorsed by Civic Leaders

Boys and young men in the vicinity of Cleveland Place are doing volunteer community service today, transforming a lot that has been a trash heap into a playground for children.

Under direction of Charles Capazo, leader of the Boys Club at North Bennet Street Industrial School, they are carrying out a project sponsored by the Outdoor Cleanup Association of North End. The lot, located in the middle of the block on Cleveland Place, a private way connecting Snow Hill and Margaret Street, will provide an ideal play place for little children who live along the street, according to Miss Dorothy Critchfield, Secretary of the Association.

There are no cars allowed on Cleveland Place and the children can go and come safely. A jungle gym will be provided for them and cement benches for their mothers so they can sit and watch the youngsters play. The fence and walls which border the lot will be painted and brightened with boxes of flowering plants. The lot is 15 by 36 feet.

Using picks and shovels provided by the City and a City truck for hauling the refuse, the neighborhood men and boys expect to have the lot dug out to a depth of two feet by the end of the day.

About half a dozen comprised the party that began the project this mornng and other recruits joined as the day progressed

George C. Greener, Director of the North Bennet Street Industrial School, is chairman of the Outdoor Cleanup Association of North End which intends to make a model section of Cleveland Place. Mrs. Raymond Emerson and Mrs. Henry B. Bigelow, both of Concord, Mass., are actively interested in the project.

Since early spring, the Association has been conducting a cleanup campaign which included mass meetings in May, and enlisted the co-operation of the City officials, the Police and Fire Departments.

By a Staff Photographer

Trash Heap Becomes a Playground

Upper: Boys and young men starting the cleanup of a lot on Cleveland Place to be used as a playground for little children in the North End. Lower: Mothers of the Cleveland Place neighborhood, shown with George C. Greener, Chairman of the Outdoor Cleanup Association of North End and Director of the North Bennett Street Industrial School, with whom they are co-operating in the neighborhood cleanup campaign.

Wellesley Institute Studies Democracy's Place in War

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—As members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress attended their final sessions today, they were still chuckling over the annual lampooning party, held last night in Tower Court.

This morning they looked back over the long series of serious discussions of serious problems at home and abroad—re-emphasizing the conclusions reached and the moves urged. But last night they poked fun at these very same serious problems and proposed solutions—and delighted in the realization that much of America's strength lies in the ability to step aside for lighter moments of this kind.

The event had a distinctly political flavor—for its general idea was that the Institute had been asked to take over the Government of the country and to provide a quick solution for all its baffling problems. This gave an opportunity for amusing imitations of the principal participants in the conference—and of their pet projects for ameliorating various disturbing conditions.

Infant Trends

The most generally applauded of these imitations showed Dr. Helen Meiklejohn, who has been conducting studies of economic trends—and who opened her lectures with the remark: "The greatest joy that a social scientist can ever know is to discover a trend in its infancy!" And added, "Perhaps we can discover one or two here at this Institute."

In consequence of that remark, Dr. Meiklejohn was portrayed at last night's party with three little masked "trends" following her wherever she went.

Ordway Tead, lecturer on Personnel Administration at Columbia University, who took up the serious work of the Institute again this morning, reached Wellesley towards the end of the jollification last night—and so, not being among those lampooned, was able to step on the lecture platform this morning with unruffled dignity.

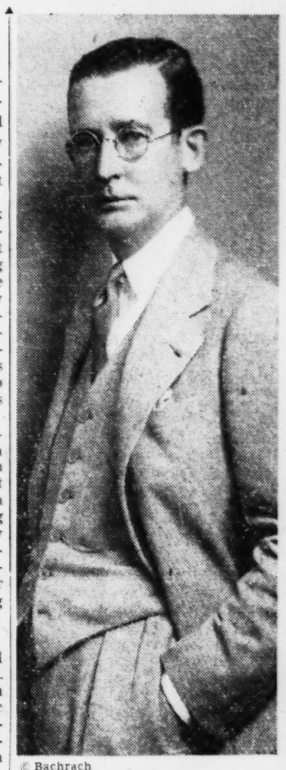
Building Democracy

His subject was "Building Democracy in a War-Torn World," and his main theme was that democracy, if it is to remain a vital force in the world, must not be merely accepted—it must be carried forward with the fervor of "an aggressive evangelical cause."

The principles of democracy, Mr. Tead declared, must be applied more thoroughly in all spheres of life—and especially in the field of production. Something even more positive than collective bargaining is needed, he added, something which not only protects the freedom and security of workers, but which enables them to co-operate in planning how best to get the work done.

There is a common denominator to all problems concerning democracy, Mr. Tead asserted—and that is the problem of administration. It is there that solutions are found. He emphasized the value of what he called "administrative democracy."

At the final session of the round table on Workers' Education, led by Miss Alice D. Shoemaker of the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, the great need of good, attractive publicity was stressed.



© Bachrach

Ordway Tead

Lecturer in Personnel Administration at Columbia University and editor of various economic books, who lectured this morning at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College, on "Building Democracy in a War-Torn World."

Fire-Bomb Handling Gets Hub Showings

Right and wrong ways to deal with incendiary bombs are being shown prospective air raid wardens of Greater Boston in various civilian defense courses under sponsorship of State and local public safety committees.

Graphic illustration of these methods was provided on Boston Common recently when several thousand Bostonians saw an exhibition of the good and the unapproved bomb-fighting techniques.

Dousing the burning bomb with a jet of water only serves to excite the white-hot flames, it was graphically shown. This happens because the magnesium in the bomb combines with the oxygen in the water, freeing the hydrogen of the water as a gas. This hydrogen is highly explosive and adds new fuel to the flames.

Use of water with a special spray to wet walls and floor of a house and to surround the fire helps to control a magnesium bomb and to cause it to spend its flames very rapidly, it was demonstrated. Used in the exhibition was a makeshift two-story wooden house erected for the purpose.

Smothering the burning magnesium with sand or a container of some kind quiets the flames sufficiently to allow the bomb to be carried out of a house to a safe place, it was shown.

This method deprives the flames of oxygen and thus prevents further burning. The bomb must be kept smothered until it is cold, however. Otherwise, it may leap into flames again.

The exhibition was staged with the co-operation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Homeowners wishing to protect their homes against incendiary bombs were urged to clear their attics of all objects and put in a two-inch layer of sand to stop the incendiaries until they could be carried out safely.

Marshfield Site Of Country Fair

A Country Fair will be held at Marshfield, Mass., on July 26 for the benefit of the historical Winslow House, it was announced today. An antique auction will open the day's events at 10:30 a. m., followed by an old-time fair which will include a stamp exhibition by well known philatelists.

The General Committee consists of Thomas Murray, Chairman; Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Miss Edith Sears, Mrs. Ella P. Lindley, Mrs. Edward Ford, Miss Henrietta Hall, Arthur E. Beane and Edward Ford.

Colliers for New England Assured During Emergency

Log of the Port of Boston

New England maritime circles are rejoicing over a victory won this week in Congress.

News of the passage of H. R. 4,700, duly amended to assure the life of the region's coastwise collier trade, has been welcomed as rescuing defense industries and public utilities which New England had considered threatened with extinction.

The legislation in question originally provided that any merchant vessel operated under the United States flag, or owned by a United States citizen, would be refused priority in the use of loading, discharging, and other essential port facilities unless it obtained special warrant from the United States Maritime Commission.

The Act was intended to establish, in effect, complete governmental control over the movement and cargo of all merchant shipping in American waters. Foreign vessels were also "permitted" to apply for licenses, and could not obtain priority in port facilities without them.

Danger Recognized

New England maritime circles recognized the need for the Act in the national emergency, but feared that colliers running between Hampton Roads and northern ports—Boston, particularly—might through its operation be forced into trans-Atlantic wartime service.

Through the intercession of New England senators, there was inserted into the Act the provision that vessels which on the first of the year were "engaged primarily in the coastwise transportation of coal for national defense and domestic consumption" should be granted Maritime Commission warrants" only so long as they continue in the same service . . ."

This froze all colliers into coastwise coal trade, for if they were transferred to other uses or other routes, the Maritime Commission would not be permitted to give them warrants.

Former Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, who had been instrumental in pushing the amendment, said it assured "continuous flow of bituminous coal into New England to keep our defense industries, public utilities and the homes of New England supplied with bituminous coal during the winter months ahead."

Windjammer to Sail

The four-masted windjammer Abraham Rydberg, which docked in Boston recently, will hoist her sails—all 28 of them, with their 27,000 square feet of canvas—and make for Portland, Maine, early next week. She is expected to leave Monday.

Ships to Portugal

Of the big fleet of Danish ships recently seized by the Maritime Commission, three freighters—the Columbia, the Norden, and the Olympia—will be temporarily assigned to carry cargo to and from Lisbon, Portugal.

They will each make one trip across the Atlantic loaded with coal and return with holds full of cork, it was explained. When they have completed this assignment, they will replace British ships previously employed on the Australian route, now plying wartime lanes. The three Danish vessels, like others of the fleet, will sail under Panama registry.

Shipping Increased

Three freighters of the Moore & McCormack Lines will be transferred from the Pacific-South American run to shipping lanes running from Boston and New York to the East Coast of South America, it has been announced.

The great demand for eastern coastwise cargo space lies behind the transfer. The three freighters are the City of Flint, the Collamer, and the Independence Hall.

Rifle Output Speeded

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19 (AP)—The production of Garand semi-automatic rifles now has reached the 1,000-a-day mark and, in the opinion of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, the Nation's rifle problem has been solved.

Mr. Patterson was scheduled to speak last night at the Springfield Arsenal, where the Government manufactures Garands, but a plane carrying him from Washington was forced back by weather conditions. His remarks were read by Maj. Kenneth Campbell of the Army Ordnance Department.

"Right now we have more than 200,000 Garands with the troops," Mr. Patterson's statement said. "It will be only a few months before every soldier who is authorized to carry one will have one of these rifles."

Describing production of the rifle last year as 250 a day, he said 1,500 a day soon would be turned out.

He added that soldiers in the field had termed the Garand the finest rifle they had ever used.

Mr. Patterson was to have made an inspection tour of the Arsenal as part of a ceremony in observance of its new production figure.

Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Army Chief of Ordnance, said in an address that the Garand was unsurpassed in any country.

Three RAF Men Held in Bangor

BANGOR, Maine, July 19 (AP)—Three Royal Air Force members were being held here early this morning by immigration authorities.

They were taken into custody by Bangor police after crossing the Maine border at North Amity and hitch-hiking here.

The three, Robert Brotks, Windham Paul, and Reginald Everest, told police they had left the air base at Debert, N. S., Tuesday night and were on their way to Boston, where they said they had planned to get aboard an English ship and "get back into it."

They told police they had done this because they did not like the idea of remaining in Canada for two years as members of the staff of a training station there, and felt they wanted to "get back and do some fighting."

Defense Savings Drive Found Progressing in N. E.

Gale E. Johnston, National Field Director of the defense savings drive, consulted with New England officials concerned in the effort today. He reported satisfaction over the way defense stamps and bonds are selling in New England.

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road. Esplanade Concert, 8:30. Arthur Fiedler, Conductor.

The Program

Wheeler Beckett, Guest Conductor
Symphony No. 5, "From the New World" ..... Dvorák
I. Adagio; allegro molto
II. Largo
III. Scherzo—Molto vivace
IV. Allegro con fuoco
Overture, "Russian Easter" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
"Water Boy," Negro Chant
Arranged by Roderick White
Waltz from the Symphonic Poem, "Cinderella" ..... W. Beckett

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell. 2, 5:45, 9:25. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan, 3:55, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. "March of Time," 1, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35, 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith. 10:45, 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Information Please."

Kenmore—
"Sandy Gets Her Man." 1:15, 4:45, 8. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. 2:40, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field, Harry Carey. 11:30, 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Get-Away," Charles Winninger. 10, 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:40, 3:10, 6:45, 10:15. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 9:45, 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 10:40, 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:25. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 9:30, 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney, Bette Davis. 9:30, 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, Regis Toomey. 11:15, 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35, 12:25, 3:15, 6:00, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50, 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 11:45, 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. 10, 1:20, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Information Please; Eskimo Adventures with Father Hubbard; "The Master's Touch"; 2 color cartoons, comedy, latest news, war films. Continuous from 8:30 a. m.

State—
"They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson. 11:55, 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

Telepix—
Nazis in Chile; Life in the RAF; Information Please; Ginger Rogers' Preview Scenes; Ontario; Congamania; Jockey's Day; Cartoons and 30-minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart. 9, 11:15, 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "One Night of Love," Grace Moore. 9:50, 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Double Cross," Wynne Gibson, John Miljan. 9:30, 12:46, 4:02, 7:18, 10:34. "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Thomas Mitchell. 10:42, 1:58, 5:13, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden, and "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 1:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. "Shot in the ark," Charles Starrett. 2 and 8.

Regent: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Leather Pushers," "Slightly Tempted." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant. "Slightly Tempted." 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden, and "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby, Ruth Terry. 1:30 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes, John Howard. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Flame of New Orleans." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor, Linda Hayes. 4:21, 7:54. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew. 2:52, 6:25, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, continuous from 1:30.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones, Susan Foster, continuous from 1:00.
Harvard: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Las Vegas Nights," Phil Regan, Tommy Dorsey. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 2:00 and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen, Andy Devine. "Back in the Saddle," Gene Autry. 2:00, continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:30, 3:42, 6:38, 9:34. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones, Susan Foster. 1:53, 4:58, 9:03.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck and "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. 2, 5:36, 9:12. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Kent Taylor. 4:09, 7:45.
Park: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, March of Time, News. 1:50, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy; 2:30, 6:00, 9:00; "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan, 4:15, 7:45, 10:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "King of the Turf," Adolf Menjou, Delores Costello; "Daughter of Tong," continuous dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones, Susan Foster, 1:50, 5:05, 8:20; "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
Mystic: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor, 1:55, 7:55. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, 3:20, 9:15.
Maplewood: "Sign of the Wolf," Grace Bradley, Michael Whalen, 3:39, 6:47, 9:54; "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta, 3:32, 5:40, 8:47.
Orpheum: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney, Ann Rutherford. "Mutiny in the Arctic," 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair, Sally Gray, 2:15, 5:25, 8:15; "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan, 3:20, 6:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susan Foster, 1:32, 4:55, 8:01; "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, 3:02, 6:25, 9:31.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Meet Boston Blackie," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, 3:20, 8:10; "Strange Alibi," A. Kennedy, 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. 3:15, 9:15; "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Big Store," Marx Brothers. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison, Karen Verne, "South of Panama."
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay.

REVERE—Revere: "Sunny," Anna Neagle, Herbert Wilcox. "Tight Shoes," Joan Howard. 2:00 and 8:00.
Boulevard: "Sunny," Anna Neagle, Herbert Wilcox. "Tight Shoes," Joan Howard. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard, Robert Montgomery, and "Chan at the Wax Museum," continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey, Constance Moore. 2 and 8.
Central: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart, Silvia Sidney. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 7:48.
Strand: "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Laraine Day. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Pot o' Gold," Paulette Goddard, James Stewart. "Shadows on the Stairs." 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea, Ellen Drew. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Kent Taylor. 1:30; continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Judy Garland. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood, Barry K. Barnes. 1:45; continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Repent at Leisure," Kent Taylor, Wendy Barrie. 2:09, 8:09. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 3:29, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones, Susan Foster. Continuous from 2:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy. "Land of Liberty." 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucile Ball. "Great Plane Robbery." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurience Olivier. March of Time. 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Western Union" and "Youth Will Be Served." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 3:38, 8:08. "Knockout," A. Kennedy, O. Bradna. 2:13, 6:40, 9:50.

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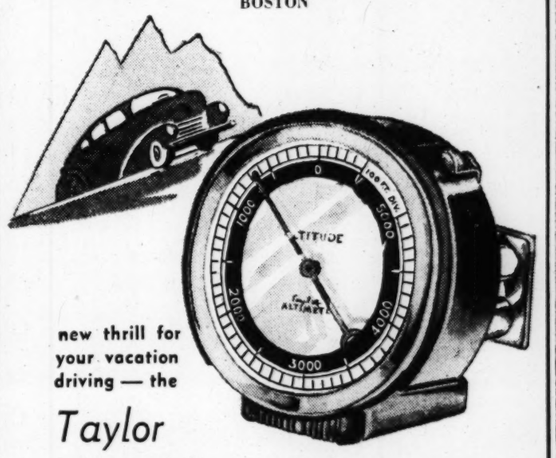

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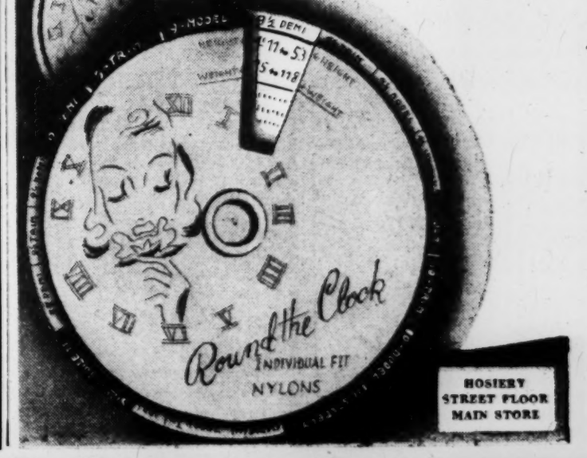

HOSIERY STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE

Restrictions on Exporting Press New Zealand Hard

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 19 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand Finance Minister and acting Prime Minister, introduced a new budget July 16 with the declaration that there would be no increase in taxation in the current year.

Mr. Nash announced bread, sugar, and coal subsidies to aid price stabilization, said other commodity prices would be stabilized later and declared social security benefits would be broadened for families with children.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand today faces a wartime crisis much more acute than any she experienced in the World War: the disruption of her foreign trade by British shipping needs and the pressure of the U-boat blockade.

In the first year of the present conflict New Zealand managed to send 350,000 tons of meat to Britain, which was 50,000 tons in excess of the quantity the British pledged themselves to purchase under the bulk export agreements entered upon between the British and New Zealand Governments early in the war.

But this year New Zealanders have the prospect of sending only 180,000 tons of meat; that is, roughly half the quantity they exported last year. Moreover, even this agreement with London has been arrived at only after several downward revisions of the figure originally proposed by the British Ministry of Food; and there are indications that it may not be final.

Even Bacon Cannot Go

The implications of this new British policy are wide. First it means that the export income from meat, which in 1940 represented 26 per cent of all exports by value, will be halved. There will be no price rises to compensate for lower shipment figures. Next, this country has been pushing through a policy of stimulating production of farm produce, which means it is going to have even larger supplies of meat ready for foreign shipment. Even the bacon which the British wanted badly is excluded from the new agreements.

Nor does the story end here. One of the early war decisions of Britain was to cut her imports of fresh fruit from New Zealand, with the result that the sizable fruit-raising industry which has developed here in the past 20 years received a hard knock. To this has been added a further decision to scale down purchases of New Zealand butter, and it calculated that only around one quarter of last season's shipments will be made in 1941 and through the early months of next year.

This policy spells more than hardship; it means economic crisis, as leaders of the Government have frankly confessed. Last year butter provided about one quarter of the country's exports by value, and with meat and wool and cheese it is one of the "big four" commodities of this country's foreign trade.

So today the Government has to devise a plan to meet the triple blows dealt to New Zealand economy by war losses and also by the diversion of the food ships engaged in the Antipodean trade to other ports in Britain's effort to push military operations against the Axis.

It has met the first blow to the country by guaranteeing the farmers that they will be paid for their produce whether it is sent abroad or not, and is striving to fill available space with the higher priced meats. In the case of the relatively minor problem of fruit it embarked a year ago on a policy of placing cheap apples on the home market, pushing sales by radio and newspaper campaigns, and that way sold more than 1,750,000 cases of surplus fruit. It is putting others into storage, and it has lately begun to consume the unstorable surplus by giving it away in the schools.

Cheese Export Possibility

In the case of butter it has a more difficult problem, yet one which may be solved if the butter producers can turn over to cheese, a food which Britain wants and is willing to lift, even from this far-away country. This is no more than a continuation of the line of development begun early in the war, and it presents problems of equipment and of organization, but the Government is aided by the superb way in which dairy farming in this country is already conducted, with closely integrated organization at every step; and there is hope of success.

The most difficult problem is that of meat. There is some hope seen in a plan to market cheap meat, but the people of this country are already large meat consumers, and in any event any increase in their consumption cannot absorb enough meat to make any great difference to the existing situation, which is that there is going to be a great quantity for which no use can be found.

Fortunately the Government foresaw the fact that meat would not necessarily be shipped away in the quantities produced, and early in the war began a program of constructing refrigerator storage space. To this original plan has been added new construction, and today the position is that 290,000 tons of meat can be stored. This is about the quantity exported in a normal season, and thus New Zealand has a safety margin which will carry her on to the end of this year.

The committee appointed by the Government to prepare a wartime plan for the national economy recommended that destruction of meat should begin. The Government, however, is reluctant to take this step, and apparently intends to hold on, hoping either for a favorable turn of events as United States shipping assistance to the Empire increases or even for the end of the war, when, it is argued, the food will be wanted for starving Europe. Meantime meat production will halt as soon as stores are full, and if stock is destroyed, that will be done as the result of individual decisions by the farmers themselves.

British Navy on the Alert

Wide World

Patrol in the North Atlantic

Photograph of the British Patrol of the North Atlantic which was received recently. It shows a British gunner aboard the cruiser Suffolk standing at his post beside an antiaircraft battery. He is awaiting the command of "fire" as his vessel skims through a sea of ice.

British Turn U-Boat Defense Into Offense

Continued from Page 1

ous interference which the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force are jointly causing to German supply lines to Libya and which must greatly disarrange German plans there."

Lowest Since January

While presenting for June the lowest monthly shipping losses of the past year with the exception of January—329,296 tons for June against 309,731 tons for January—and announcing its intention to discontinue publishing the losses at regular intervals in the future since it is believed that this practice supplies valuable information to the enemy, the Admiralty believes it has solid grounds for entertaining a hope of decreasing figures during the coming months.

To U-boat commanders, as they are subjected to increasingly fierce and frequent attacks, it certainly must seem that they are engaged in a task of great magnitude that does not diminish despite their most relentless efforts. For although they have been working flat out for nearly two years, large convoys and independently routed vessels still are carrying the British and Allied flags across the seas as determinedly as ever owing to constant replacements from the United States, British, and Dominion shipyards, a constant increase of convoying vessels, the rapid return into commission of damaged ships, and an expedited turnaround of traffic at the docks.

Heavy Axis Losses

Although the situation in regard to Britain's vital sea communications thus is improved, there is no occasion for—or evidence of—complacency.

It is recognized that the United States probably will be unable to furnish new shipping at a rate likely to offset sinkings until 1943. For the 20 months of the present war, Allied losses are estimated to have been 7,118,122 tons—representing a total of 1,738 ships and a monthly average sinking of 355,906 tons.

Up to July 10, the Allies figure the Axis losses through sinking, capture, or scuttling to have been 3,391,000 tons, of which 180,000 were accounted for in the month ending on the date mentioned.

The monthly average of British, Allied, and neutral losses this year average 430,000 tons, including adjustments to past figures.

Axis claims for June are quite another story. The British admit losing 52 ships representing 228,284 tons. Britain's allies are reckoned to have lost 19 ships representing 82,727 tons, and neutrals eight ships representing 18,285 tons. But the Axis contends it has disposed of no fewer than 876,783 tons—778,283 tons alleged to be the prey of Germans and 98,500 tons to have been victims of the Italians.

Following are the Admiralty's complete figures of British, Allied and neutral losses from the beginning of the war to the end of June—British, 1,078 ships totaling 4,605,132 tonsi; Allied, 334 ships totaling 1,498,047 tons; neutral, 326 ships totaling 1,014,943 tons, making a gross aggregate of 1,738 ships with a total of 7,118,122 tons.

Monthly Losses

Monthly losses this year have been: January, 59 ships—309,731 tons; February, 89 ships—350,084 tons; March, 124 ships—515,763 tons, April 135 ships—589,273 tons; May, 104 ships—497,847 tons; June 79 ships—329,296 tons—April returns, it must be remembered, were swollen by losses entailed during the Greek campaign and those of May by the Battle of Crete.

At this point in the drama of casualties, loss of transport, and essential cargoes the Admiralty drops a curtain of secrecy to be lifted again during the war only if and when the disclosure is considered advantageous.

Atlanta Bars Use Of Hall to Wheeler

ATLANTA, July 19 (AP)—The Atlanta Municipal auditorium is closed to isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana for an address.

A seven-man City Council Committee voted unanimously yesterday against permitting its use by the Senator. No reason was given.

Trammell Scott, President of the Southern Baseball Association and a World War veteran, declared at yesterday's hearing that Senator Wheeler "is taking advantage of his position as a senator to abuse his right of free speech—and we don't want it down here."

Use of the auditorium was asked by Granger Hansell, Atlanta attorney who said he represenated a group of local, unorganized "peace loving souls."

Fire at Oil Refinery Causes Two Fatalities

SEMINOLE, Okla., July 19 (AP)—An oil refinery fire, believed set by sparks from an automobile, caused two fatalities and injuries to three other persons and destroyed the plant distillery and six near-by homes last night.

Handicapped by lack of water, firemen from Seminole and Shawnee devoted their all-night efforts to preventing the searing flames from spreading. Damage to the Sinclair plant was estimated at $1,000,000 by Seminole Fire Chief Everett Broadnax.

Nazis Promise to Aid Swiss Under Clearance Extension

BERN, Switzerland, July 19 (AP)—German-Swiss commercial negotiations were concluded today, after prolonged discussions, with the signing of an agreement extending until the end of 1942 the clearing arrangement between the two countries.

Under terms of the agreement Germany undertakes to supply Switzerland with coal and iron and to help effect transport facilities enabling the Swiss to obtain motor fuel from the Balkans.

The Germans also promised to accord Switzerland all possible railway and river transportation facilities across Germany and German-occupied countries so that it might import other essential commodities.

[Only yesterday the German press launched another of its periodical attacks upon Switzerland, the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland asserting that Germany was watching "with growing astonishment the not understandable hesitancy of Switzerland on the issue of European solidarity against Bolshevism.]

Switzerland obtained concessions facilitating her export of such products as watches and electric machinery to countries other than Germany.

The pact arranged an agricultural exchange whereby the Swiss will provide the Germans with cattle, fruit and milk products in return for sugar, seeds, potatoes, alcohol and fertilizer.

The agreement limits Swiss exports to Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, with payment to be made through the Berlin Compensation Bank.

Brazil Gets Lend-Lease Aid

Continued from Page 1

armed forces, but are actually being constructed with the knowledge that in the event of United States' participation in the European conflict, American forces would be able to make full use of them.

This is borne out by the recent announcement of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, that Brazil subscribed to the current Uruguayan proposal, that, if any American nation becomes a belligerent, the other American nations will continue to give it full non-belligerent rights.

Officials here make it plain, however, that there is no question of the United States leasing bases in Brazil or any other American country and that the United States' use of Latin-American facilities would be wholly on the basis of a mutual defense of the New World, freely engaged in by all Western Hemisphere countries.

In several official statements within the past six months, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles has declared that this country is making no effort to lease Latin-American bases, as was done with British bases in the North Atlantic and Caribbean, and that this country was putting its faith in voluntary Pan-American co-operation in the event of trouble.

At the same time, Brazil is understood to be leaning heavily on United States' advice in the construction and expansion of its harbor and airfield facilities. American technical help is expected to assume even larger proportions in the future.

In view of Brazil's size and strategic position in Latin America, it will be a major recipient of that portion of the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease aid destined for Latin America. There is also a possibility that the new lend-lease appropriation, which President Roosevelt is expected to send to Congress shortly, will be written with an eye to Brazilian defense needs.

Lying at the closest point within 1,700 miles of the western bulge of Africa, the northeastern and eastern coasts of Brazil have long been recognized by United States military, naval and air experts as the key to the South American continent in dealing with a threat from Europe. An Axis foothold in Brazil, matched by control of the west coast of Africa, would present a formidable challenge to the United States' armed forces, according to military information.

Consequently, strong satisfaction is felt in the War and Navy Departments over Brazil's expanding defense facilities and over the practical certainty that, if need be, they would be at the disposal of this country.

Mortgage Insurance Shows Increase in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—During June, 682 small home mortgage insurance applications amounting to $2,774,300 were received in the North Carolina office of the Federal Housing Administration, State Director Aubrey G. McCabe, announced.

This is the largest number of applications received for any single month since the beginning of operations in 1934.

Radio Fights Increasingly In War in Air

LONDON—"In Germany and Italy, apart from other evidence, it is remarkable how increasingly the enemy find it necessary, in addressing their own listeners, to attack British broadcasts. They obviously follow these closely and they attack them day by day; although their own listeners have nominally been prohibited all along and with heavy penalties, from listening to foreign broadcasts."

This opinion was expressed by Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation F. W. Ogilvie, when he spoke to India on the first anniversary of the B. B. C. broadcasts in Hindustani.

This was the reply to friends from India, he said, who often asked about the progress of wartime broadcasting in Europe, particularly in enemy countries and in those which lay for the moment under Adolf Hitler's heel. And they wanted to know, too, about the effects of listening.

In occupied countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, the Balkans—Mr. Ogilvie said, there is evidence, not merely that people listen, and listen intently, but that their courage is upheld by their listening, and their minds kept alert for action in due course.

Even now, at the present moment, the countryside and towns in certain places were being covered in response to the British broadcasts, with the letter "V," initial letter and proud symbol in many languages, of the word "Victory" or Freedom.

To see those "V's" carved on tree trunks, stencilled on walls, scrawled on the dusty mudguards of German trucks, brings hope and comfort to the oppressed. And the oppressor, seeing them, knows and is afraid.

Drastic Curb on Inflation Held Big Need in Canada

Continued from Page 1

to make way for the output of war goods. it is a situation full of danger. The huge new purchasing power of the people threatens to bid up the price of goods, and already has started to do so.

Up to now the Canadian Government admittedly has managed the Nation's wartime economy with remarkable success. Cost of living is up only about 8 per cent. But the strain is only beginning to appear. The test of the Government's ability to prevent inflation is only starting. Somehow the vast new purchasing power must be managed and much of it drained off to prevent its expenditure on luxuries.

Drastic Controls

Today Canada faces much more drastic controls over its whole economic system and some of these may be announced by the time this dispatch is printed. The necessity of such controls is recognized by all the Government's advisers but what is politically possible, what will be accepted by the people, is another matter.

Several different methods will have to be followed. Probably more taxes will be necessary to drain off purchasing power or, alternatively, larger borrowings from the people, perhaps on a compulsory basis. Compulsory savings are supported by many of Canada's most influential experts, but have been avoided by the Government as politically impractical. They may come yet.

Direct price fixing undoubtedly will be increased widely. Wages already are theoretically "frozen" by the new wage policy but in actual practice many employers, bidding against one another for skilled workers, have broken through the Government's ceiling, and there is a wide disparity in the earnings of workers in the same occupations. A great deal of courage will be needed to handle this situation.

Rationing Is Possible

Finally, Canada faces rationing of some scarce articles like petroleum products. Rationing at the top, through the allocation of raw materials like steel, already is under way and heavy construction can be undertaken only by Government permit. Installation of new oil-using devices like heating equipment also is under license. There is no rationing yet among consumers, but the Government has frequently forecast gasoline rationing.

Canada actually is not in full control of its own price structure. A nation built more on foreign trade than any of its income in the world, Canada imports vast quantities of raw materials, which it lacks at home. The fuel for its great central area of industry and population comes from the United States and will cost more in future regardless of any Canadian policy, because American coal prices are rising. Cotton prices also are going up. Canada buys most of its wool for clothing from Britain and the price is up from 60 to 75 per cent. And on most imported articles, transportation costs have been rising.

Anxiously, Canadian experts watch the price structure of the United States. If that country is on the verge of a large inflation, as many think, Canada can hardly avoid the results because of its enormous purchases there. The economies of the two nations have been so closely meshed by the war that a spiral of American inflation questionably would sweep Canada along with it.

New Measures Loom

It is still true, however, that Canada must take its own measures to prevent inflation in the hope that its neighbor will do the same. Those measures have started with the wage-freezing policy and the cost-of-living bonus, but much more will be needed during the next few months, though the Canadian public has not realized it yet. As The Winnipeg Free Press, leading supporter of the Government, says editorially: "On the economic front we have entered the crucial phase of the war. Inflation already has begun, but if the Government acts with courage and dispatch, the evil effects can be reduced to a minimum. If necessary, the price structure should be 'frozen.' The tendency of wages, as distinct from the cost of living bonus, to rise should be halted. We may be proud of the fact that our war effort has reached the point where its continued growth demands a progressive reduction in the standard of living."

That is the thing that the Canadian people, enriched by new wages, have not yet realized—that a reduction in the standard of living, not a rise, is inevitable.

On the Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

Zones of Hardest Fighting

The black arrows show approximately the farthest points reached by the German advance while the white arrows indicate the main areas of Russian resistance.

Germany's Tactics in War Likely to Defeat 'Peace' Bid

Continued from Page 1

ment with Britain by an offer with "the superficial appearance of a fair peace." Last May, when the military campaign was at its height in the Eastern Mediterranean, Mr. Harsch was warning of the German peace offensive plans and the effort of the Nazis to make the nations forget Hitler's own statement that democracy and Naziism cannot survive side by side.

And to this only yesterday, Argus, Monitor commentator on foreign affairs, added a significant historical analysis. He recalled the four peace offensives in the last war, showing that Germany used this means to recover from unfavorable military positions, in an effort to gain time and consolidate itself for new attacks.

If these assessments do, indeed, add up to their apparent total—that the peace offensive of Germany will fall on unreceptive ground—they still leave a basic question:

"How far must the war be prosecuted to provide the basic conditions upon which just and lasting peace can be built?"

Only this week one of America's great editors reiterated the familiar view that the "mistake of the last war was that the German people, whose defeat did not touch their own soil, learned so little of the tragic cost of war."

Even with the present military bombings of Germany by the Royal Air Force, the question of retribution poses a deep question for any humanitarian.

Yet it can be approached from a different standpoint than that of inflicting in Berlin a horror comparable to the bombing of Rotterdam.

Key to Problem

A key to the problem can be found in the official statements which, early in July, accompanied Germany's initial attacks on Russia.

German commentaries complained bitterly about "Russian tricks," and protested the Soviet guerrilla tactics which were shooting the Germans in the rear.

To some Germans—unfortunately those who are ruling the country today—this attitude is not strange. They cannot understand why anyone should violate the rules against the Reich—although Germany's own fifth column methods and discard of accepted tenets of humanity, are viewed as legitimate means to an end.

Here indeed is a double standard of morality. It is something out of the Middle Ages. Recently I listened as a diplomat told of first-hand conversations with Hitler. He described the Führer's utter rage at stories of mistreatment of German minorities by the Poles.

Yet the Polish Nation is the object of systematic destruction by the Germans. Literally thousands of Poles have been killed since the occupation and more tens of thousands torn from their homes under conditions that approximate slavery.

The bombing of Britain, the persecution of helpless minorities, and the train of unkept promises—these today are evoking news which shows a growing awareness of the dangers of a "peace that is make-believe."

Sorely as the world wants peace, there is emerging a surer concept of what the basic conditions of that peace must be. One requirement is to found in the still-confidential work sheets of a group which is studying the problems of the peace, in preparation for the days to come:

"A victory sufficient to insure, not retaliation, but the demoralizing of German thought."

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Sprinkle the mixture with stardust and roll into sheets the size of a month. Divide into strips of one week, and line into days. No baking required. Serve as soon as possible.

Iran: How Will It Meet War's Test?

By Arthur Seltel
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the possibility of the German forces breaking through the Stalin Line and advancing southward through Russia to the Middle East, interest centers upon Iran—one of the main links in the British defense line from Egypt to India. While Britain has a strong hold on the country through its ownership of the oilfields of the Persian Gulf area, the Iranian Government has been at pains to maintain its independence. In recent years it has rejected British proposals for railway building and encouraged American contracts instead. It has also carried on independent trade negotiations with the Axis Powers.

Nevertheless, the indications are that an attempt by the Axis to capture Britain's oil holdings would be met by the Shah's army, a fairly well-equipped body, estimated to be about 200,000 strong, with its small, but efficient air force of 250 planes.

How this ancient country—one of the most ancient known to history—is likely to stand the supreme test that seems likely to come upon it can only be determined by an actual visit to the country in its modern form.

A Vast Country

Iran is a vast country, about two-and-a-half times the size of France. Fifteen years ago a visitor could cover a thousand-mile stretch, by camel and donkey, without seeing a railroad track or automobile. Today the same journey can be made by car over good highways in as many days as it took weeks then.

Travel in those days was slow and dangerous. A large proportion of Iran's 12,000,000 inhabitants are wandering tribes who occupy the warm coastal plains in winter and move up to the cool highlands in early summer in order to cultivate their crops and return as soon as the plateau becomes cold again. These tribes would send out raiding parties, stage a hold-up and then escape into the mountains.

The central government was unable to control these tribes 15 years ago, nor could taxes be collected from the powerful chieftains who defied the Army and ignored the law. By strengthening and modernizing his armed forces, Shah Reza Pahlevi has been able to tighten control of the Iranian tribes and highway robbery has virtually ceased.

This is only one of many services the Shah has rendered to the country. It has made travel less dangerous, trade more secure and national development more rapid.

Fifteen years ago it would have been next to impossible to find a modern factory in the length and breadth of Iran. Today, sugar, soap, cloth, matches and a dozen other commodities are manufactured in Iranian-owned factories, replacing to a large extent the heavy import consumption of foreign-made commodities. Strict control is now exercised over all imports by a system of import licenses which can only be obtained against a certificate for the export of goods to the same value.

In a mountainous country such as Iran the construction of railroad tracks is as costly as it is difficult, especially for a backward people. Under the old regime there was no individual who dared tackle the job although the demand for a road was great. The Shah Pahlevi personally took the matter in hand and the great trans-Iranian railroad was finally completed early in the year. The line stretches from the north of the Persian Gulf at the new Port of Bandar Shahpur, to the south of the Caspian Sea at Bandar Shah. With the aid of British engineers ravines have been spanned, mountains tunneled and wide arid plains crossed. It is one of the great engineering feats of modern times.

Town Planning Carried Out

Town planning has not been neglected. Much of the old fascination of Iran's ancient townships has gone, their narrow winding streets flanked by high mud walls having given way to wide streets bordered with fast growing new trees. Traffic is regulated and large, up-to-date shops have taken the place of the old, colorful bazaars. Telephones and electricity are to be found in all of Iran's large towns and many of the smaller ones, too.

With all this there has come a great revival of old Persian art. Fine old mosques are being restored and opened to the public. The ancient art of tile-making is being revived together with miniature painting and silver work for which Iran is justly famous.

But perhaps the greatest task before Shah Pahlevi was that of renewing the life of the people. Schools were few and far between and religion and its dependent subjects made up the curriculum. Girls' schools were rare. Today education is given a scientific bent, modern methods are being introduced and new schools are being opened all over the country both for boys and girls. Outstanding students were sent before the present war to the universities of the Occident, the young graduates returning to take their places as leaders and pioneers in modern education. Attempts are being made in two or three schools of higher education for co-education.

One of the more obvious changes in Iran is the manner in which the people dress. Hitherto it was a matter of custom, tradition and pride for each distinctive minority group to dress according to a fixed style. Long-flowing robes for men and black veils for Moslem women were the order of the day. The old Parsees, survivors of the ancient inhabitants of Persia who hadn't fled to India, had their peculiar dress and the Persian Jews were always recognizable.

Today, by royal decree, all wear "European" clothing. The change, which was far-reaching in effects on national unity, hastened the emancipation of women who are now given more freedom than their sisters in any other Moslem land except Turkey. They are found in teaching and clerical positions, and of late have been receiving training in a civilian military establishment as nurses and guards.

What of the Future?

These material changes are dwarfed by the change in thinking and behavior of the nation. The ordinary life of the common people is much the same as that of any European community in pre-War days. Today there are 10 newspapers and magazines where there was one a generation ago. Through the medium of this literature new ideas in economic, scientific, social and agricultural enterprise are percolating. In fine, a bloodless revolution has been taking place in Iran and it has affected the lives of all but the more remote tribal villages of the land.

In the realm of ideas Iran has been a great leader in the past. At least two religions, Zoroastrinism and Bahaism, have taken their rise on Iranian soil. Iranian poets take their place in the front rank of the world's literary geniuses. For centuries the intellectual life of Iran was under a restraint which it has now thrown off. During the last few years radical changes have modified the very language of the people. Arabic words are being replaced by pure Persian words and expressions and science and invention have added a rich vocabulary to the language. Proud old Semitic expressions are being put into discard with a vigorous, picturesque wordage taking their place.

What does the future hold in store for Iran? The old spirit that actuated those who followed the ancient princes in Persia's great armies is not extinct. It has been sleeping these long centuries but it needs only the provocation of aggression to flame into action. This country clearly contains within its borders latent forces and resources which are likely to count in the world of tomorrow. The key to Iran's future lies in the limitless stores of oil buried in its soil, and in the country's mineral resources which have not yet been properly exploited.

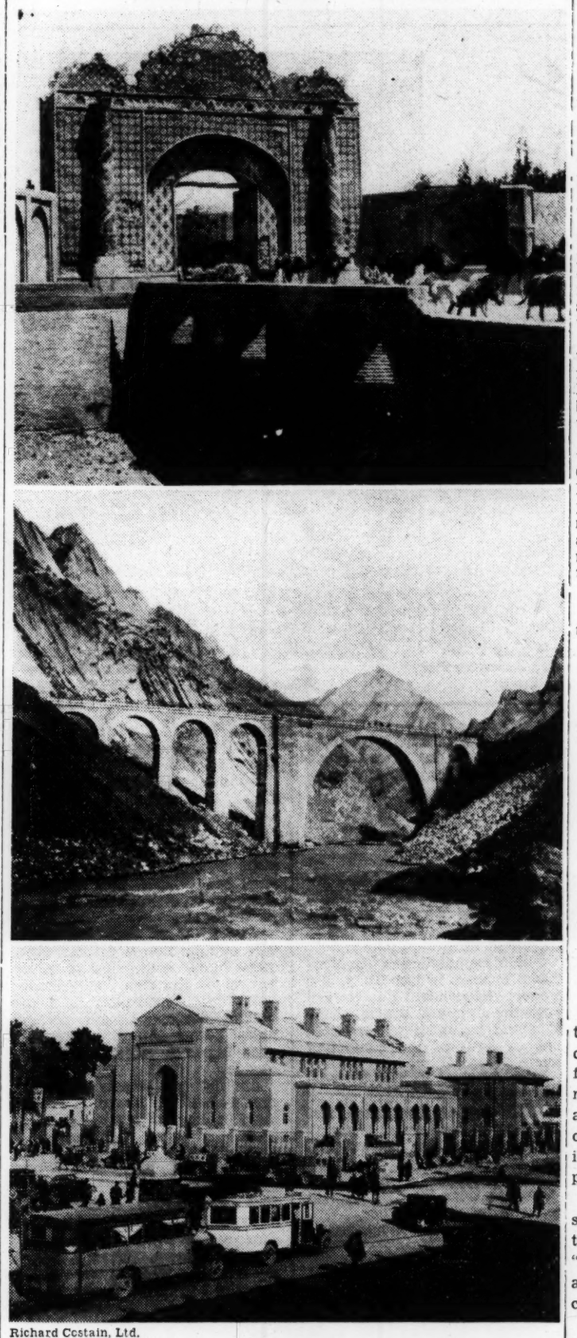
In the brief span of 15 years Iran has put through reforms which took the Western World many decades to introduce. The Shah has abolished the distinction between creeds and classes and all are being moulded into a unified, proud people. Although the frontier tribes have yet to be woven into the fabric of the revitalized people, efforts are being made to bring them education.

While the war is something that no Iranian wants, the country is ready to fight for its rights and its liberty. Such an eventuality may well hasten the final emergence of Iran as a solidified union of many races, each contributing to the national unity.

Iran in Limelight

One of the most secluded nations in the world will be exposed to the full glare of the limelight should the Germans break their way through the west Russian defenses and push on to the southeast. Iran, walled up in its mountains, is preparing for all eventualities. How will this ancient land meet the test that appears to be ahead? How will this little nest of ancient history acquit itself if it should be called upon to stand up for its independence? The question is answered by one who is familiar with the active program of reform that has been in progress in Iran during the past 15 years.

Iran Moves Ahead



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Modern Improvements in Middle East Kingdom

Top: New mosaic-inlaid gate to Iran's Capital city, Teheran. Center: "No. 1 Bridge" over the Trans-Iranian Railroad. Lower: Street scene in Teheran, with the British-controlled Imperial Bank of Iran in the background.

Japan Told 'Roosevelt Wall' Threatens Safety of Empire

TOKYO, July 19 (AP) — The Foreign-Office controlled Japan Times and Advertiser said today that "a Roosevelt wall is being built and strengthened about Japan's eastern front which threatens the safety of this Empire" and that "the time for Japan to take forceful measures in its own interests is now, before the throttling circle becomes too strong and dangerous."

Referring to recent United States moves to strengthen island bases in the Pacific, the paper, in an editorial, said "in these developments can be seen nothing less than an attempt to establish an American empire over the approaches to and exits from Japan."

"American penetration carries the United States frontier into Asia waters not as a system of protection but as a potentially offensive series of posts causing justifiable concern in Japan."

The editorial said "the Roosevelt wall" stretches from the Aleutian Islands south and west and "divides the Pacific and encroaches on Western Pacific liberties."

"Japan has been accused of expansionism, but when it is realized that the empire is hedged about by Siberia, Kamchatka (both Russian), the Aleutian Islands, Pacific island bases newly formed, the Philippines, and such bases in Chungking (China) as the western powers are after, this country's policy appears relatively mild and justifiable."

British Drop 7,500 Nazi Planes

LONDON, July 19 (BPS)—The Nazis have lost at least 7,500 planes and 18,750 trained fliers since the beginning of the war without taking into consideration further losses incurred during the Russian campaign, The Times aeronautical correspondent estimates.

He points out that, although the planes may well have been replaced, the training of fliers to fill in for the men lost is impossible since it takes at least six months to train new men.

"Six months' training is the bare minimum required and Germany has no empire air training scheme in a territory where flying is possible all year around," he states. "Mass production cannot be applied to pilots as well as to machines."

The Luftwaffe has lost at least 3,688 aircraft of all types—mostly bombers and dive bombers—around and over Great Britain, and many other machines included in the RAF list as "probables" or "damaged" doubtless failed to get back to their bases. During the campaign in France the advanced air striking force and the air component of the RAF in France claimed to have destroyed 1,000 enemy aircraft and their crews, which is said to be an underestimate.

The British Navy has been responsible for 328 enemy plane casualties and an additional 426 have been shot down by the RAF over Germany and Nazi-occupied territories, The Times' correspondent states. In the Middle East, Axis air losses total 1,969, of which 500 belonged to the Luftwaffe. This brings the number of German aircraft destroyed by British arms alone to approximately 6,000. In addition to this, Allied forces are modestly estimated to have brought down another 1,500 German aircraft since the beginning of the war.

Reckoning the trained men in the aircraft in a ratio of two-and-a-half men to one aircraft the Nazis therefore have lost at least 18,750 men, according to The Times' correspondent's calculations.

"The loss of 7,000 or 8,000 machines may well have been compensated by new building," he declares, "though it must not be forgotten that the RAF has been pounding away at the enemy's industries and communications for more than a year."

That many bombers and fighters have been transferred to the eastern front despite German protestations is evidenced, his report states, by the youth and inexperience of Nazi crews recently captured by the British.

Texas Places Curbs On Beer Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Outdoor advertising of beer is being restricted on the highways of Texas under recently enacted State legislation, according to Mrs. Frank W. Sorell of the Texas Roadside Council.

Under the new law the wine and beer retailer may have at his establishment only one sign visible to the general public. Letters on any such sign shall not be over 12 inches high. All other outdoor advertising of beer which directs people to a specific place selling the beverage is banned. The law permits, however, billboards having a surface of not less than 180 square feet. These large signs advertise only in a general way.

Lend-Lease Terms Lag

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP) — President Roosevelt asserted yesterday that the terms of repayment of lease-lend aid to Britain still were in the talking stage and that there was no news on it.

Asked by reporters whether it was possible for Britain to make a profit on lease-lend materials, as by selling wheat at a higher price than that at which it was transferred from the United States, the President said he doubted if there was any desire in Britain to make a profit on food or anything else. It would not be quite according to Hoyle, he remarked.

Advisers Resign

TOKYO, July 19 (AP)—Kumataro Honda, Ambassador to the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government at Nanking, and Vice-Minister Chuichi Ohashi submitted their resignations today to the new Foreign Minister, Admiral Teijiro Toyoda.

Other resignations, an aftermath of the organization of a new Cabinet by Premier Prince Konoye in which Yosuke Matsuoka lost the Foreign Ministry post, came from Yoshiya Saito and Toshio Shiratori, two Foreign Office advisers.

Mr. Shiratori, who had been an early advocate of alliance with the Axis, was appointed an adviser last August after having served as Ambassador to Italy, attaché at Washington, and Minister to Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Finland.

Other resignations among ambassadors and ministers abroad were expected, as Mr. Matsuoka had carried out a thorough-going reorganization of the foreign service when he became Foreign Minister a year ago.

Troops Concentrate

SHANGHAI, July 19 (AP)—Forfeign dispatches from Peiping said today the Japanese were concentrating trains there to transport troops either to Japanese-dominated Manchukuo or Inne Mongolia.

A majority of the troops which had been withdrawn from Shansi Province were said to have been assembled at stations west of Peiping, suggesting the possibility that they would be sent to reinforce Japan's Inner Mongolian forces against the Russians.

Air Torpedo Revises Warship Question

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosure of the vital role played by torpedo planes in the "battle of the Bismarck" is one of the significant contributions to the arguments between sea power and air power.

But totaling up the evidence in the air-sea conflict so far, the experience does not support the claims advanced by those proponents of aircraft who definitely assert that men-of-war without distinction as to class, are done for.

Authoritative naval opinion continues to place reliance on the surface ship, especially the battleship. However, this has become modified by some very important reservations.

The Norwegian campaign, and the recent melee in the vicinity of Crete, as well as other less publicized instances, very definitely prove that the lighter types of men-of-war are as vulnerable to airplane attack as are merchantmen, provided the conditions favor the plane.

Analysis of Situation

Conditions favorable to air attack may be generalized as:

1. Ships being within easy bombing flight of airfields—that is, open to attack by shore-based planes.
2. A large number of available airplanes.
3. Suitable weather, especially cloud formations which hide planes until they are ready to strike.
4. Absence of defending aircraft.
5. Ships with inadequate or damaged antiaircraft defense, or whose speeds and/or maneuvering qualities have been impaired.
6. Ships operating in confined waters.

Odds Must Be Weighed

In the vicinity of Crete conditions, except possibly that of cloud formations, were distinctly favorable to the airplane, and many British cruisers, destroyers, and other light craft were destroyed by Nazi bombs, but this in no way can be considered to prove the case for the airplane.

A handful of British ships, unsupported by own aircraft, attempted a nautical version of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" against overwhelming odds and came out second best.

In this encounter huge waves of Nazi planes are reported to have been thrown into the attack without regard to losses, with the result that the British defense was overcome. The same result could have been attained had an overpowering attack been made by surface vessels.

No battleship has been sunk by bombs, although extensive structural damage has been sustained in a number of instances. However, battleships have succumbed to airplanes which attacked with torpedoes, notably the Italian battleships sunk at Taranto.

The Bismarck is reported to have been slowed down by one torpedo attack and to have been made unmanageable by a subsequent plane-launched torpedo which disabled the battleship's propellers and rudder. The result was that the Bismarck became an easy target for gun fire and other torpedoes. More recently the British claim that a torpedo plane seriously damaged a German pocket battleship in Norwegian waters.

Concentrated Sea Power

But it must be recalled that the air-borne torpedo attacks against the Bismarck were from two aircraft carriers. These are vulnerable ships and must be adequately protected. That they were available to the British for use against the Bismarck was nothing new in naval strategy. It was the familiar concentration of sea power to overwhelm an enemy.

It may be asked why the plane-carried torpedo is effective against the battleship, whereas the bomb does relatively little damage.

The answer is that torpedoes attack the vital unarmored underwater structure, while bombs are unable to reach vital interior areas because they cannot penetrate the heavy armored decks.

There are two types of airplane bombing—level flight and dive bombing. The former has proved to be relatively inefficient against naval vessels because the latter's antiair shell guns keep the planes at such high altitudes that bomb hits are seldom made.

Most of the bomb damage has been done by the Stuka or dive bombers. This type of attack, which originated with the air arm of the United States Navy in 1924, has been extensively used by the Germans both at sea and on shore.

Dives at Great Speed

As the name implies, the plane dives directly toward the target at tremendous speed from an altitude of 20,000 or more feet. It is very difficult to hit, and for this reason it can release its bombs at the comparatively low altitude of some 2,000 feet, with resultant increase in accuracy.

The shell gun is too cumbersome for efficient use against the dive bomber, but multiple mounted heavy machine guns can do deadly execution if they can be brought into action in sufficient time. However, a dive bomber emerging from the shelter of low-hanging clouds is a target for a very brief period of time, and frequently is able to drive its attack home.

Bombs are ineffective against a heavy armored deck because they lack sufficient striking velocity to pierce the deck before the thin-walled container shatters.

When released in a level flight attack, bombs have a zero initial velocity, and those from dive bombers have a velocity no greater than the vertical component of the plane's speed, which for a 300-mile-an-hour plane would roughly be about one fifth the muzzle velocity of a shell fired from a gun.

Theoretically the terminal velocity of a falling bomb would be a function of the distance through which it is acted on by the force of gravity, and the greater the height at which it is released the greater the striking velocity.

However, such a result obtains only in a vacuum, because the friction set up by the earth's atmosphere comes into play, with the result that a bomb never attains a velocity greater than about 900 feet a second.

Emphasis on Weight

Because of this inherent quality of the bomb, it has been developed as a thin-walled container, emphasis being placed on the weight of explosive. A missile of this type explodes when it brings up on a deck it cannot penetrate.

Attempts have been made to develop an armor-piercing bomb by reducing the weight of the charge and using a heavier walled container of special alloy steel, but it is understood that a good five to six-inch deck will withstand their low velocity attack. To insure penetration, the bomb will have to approach a gun shell in structural strength, thereby sacrificing weight of charge with resultant decrease in destructive effect.

Except in coastal waters where command of the air has been attained, the superiority of the plane over the surface ship has not yet been demonstrated.

Antiair batteries of surface ships are continually being augmented by new and superior types of guns and fire control, and in the open sea beyond reach of planes operating in strength from shore bases, the surface ship continues to hold its own.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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The Week in Focus: Russia Joins Allies as Nazi Drive Pierces Stalin Line

Soviets Resisting Stubbornly; Shift in Tokyo; Syrian Peace

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Formal alliance of Great Britain and Soviet Russia for the mutual end of defeating Hitlerism marshals against Nazi Germany this formidable combination:

1. The world's largest Empire.
2. The largest single Nation in terms of land, with vast resources and manpower.
3. The United States, not shooting, but giving powerful aid to Britain, and potentially to Russia, from an industrial machine unexampled in history and never fully tested.

Against one of these three giant opponents—Russia—the Nazis concentrated their tanks, planes, and hordes of infantry in a supreme effort to establish hegemony over the entire Eurasian Continent.

Fortunes of the Russian war appeared to be swinging in Germany's favor. Berlin said 9,000,000 soldiers were locked in battle. It is a fight never before equalled for mechanization. Possibly it is unparalleled in numbers engaged, as well as length of front—roughly 2,000 miles from the Arctic Ocean to the Black sea.

Yet Russia is not one, but five defensive units, with only the two most highly developed zones located west of the Urals.

The fifth of those Russian defense zones fronts the Pacific. Moscow issued warnings to Japan that adjacent waters were unsafe.

Torn over foreign policy, Japan's Cabinet fell.

Premier Prince Konoye named his third Cabinet, again attempting to form a Government able to reconcile raging differences as the Island Empire faced deep crises at home and abroad. Mystery surrounds Japanese policy, although an attack against Siberia is not ruled out if Russia should be seriously weakened in Europe.

Britain's defensive invasion of French Syria ended in armistice.

America debated whether to keep draftees in service beyond one year, as President Roosevelt strongly supported this proposal. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said the Army would almost crumble in a few months unless trained men are kept at their posts.

The explosive issue of sending American draftees outside the Western Hemisphere was kept quiescent to avoid a Congressional thunder storm.

Sea routes to Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, and other Atlantic outposts of American defense, will be kept open against any attack or threat of attack, President Roosevelt asserted.

—Ray, Kansas City Star

Beginning to Catch On to the Tune

—Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Rub-a-Dub-Dub, Two Men in a Tub

—Herblock, St. Louis Star-Times

East and West Are One

'Russia an Ally': Churchill

Brushing aside Tory inclinations to utilize Communist arms against the Nazis without taking the Communists themselves into Britain's camp, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in plain words that Soviet Russia is an ally.

Stalin's Russia, like Czarist Russia, thus enjoys full Allied status, instead of being an Associated Power.

Approval of Communism does not enter into the compact, for Britain, in Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's words, "still hates the creed." But defeat of Naziism is accepted as the crucial necessity of both Nations.

In the first of two crisp paragraphs, signed at Moscow on July 12, the Anglo-Russian alliance pledges mutual "assistance and support of all kinds and in all times in the present war against Hitlerite Germany."

No separate peace treaty, and not even an armistice except by mutual agreement of Britain and Russia, is the second pledge.

So fortified, and with expectations of increasingly effective support from the United States, the British and Russian peoples stood together against Naziism "to the end."

Prime Minister Churchill, in jovial mood—yet only as one who looks up to smile for a moment, then seizes again upon herculean tasks — commended Britain's defenders while warning that the grimmest days of all may lie ahead.

Whether the free peoples will see their still preponderant power organized to break Naziism's hold over Europe soon, or only after long and hard sacrifice, appeared to turn on this question: Whether, and how quickly, the Nazis could smash the Red Army.

German possession of Russian resources, even if limited to the western fringe of that vast land, is seen as a factor that would probably lengthen the war.

Stalin restored Political Commissars to their posts of dual command—resented by military commanders—in the Red Army.

At week's end Nazi troops were driving ahead slowly in the north toward Leningrad, and in the south toward Kiev.

Most menacing of Nazi actions was the break through to Smolensk. Berlin officially claimed occupation of that key city on the road to Moscow. A narrow salient was being widened.

Japan: Exit Matsuoka

The Japanese Cabinet shift conspicuously omitted Yosuke Matsuoka as Foreign Minister.

He it was who stalked out of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva in 1933. Later he presided over the imperialistic South Manchuria Railway. Within recent months he aligned Japan with the Axis. His last major act—negotiation of a non-aggression treaty with Soviet Russia when returning from an official visit to Berlin—placed Japan in the position of being loosely allied to Germany, while pledged not to attack Russia.

Outbreak of the German-Russian war accordingly exposed the Japanese Cabinet to aggravated internal strains.

Mr. Matsuoka's omission from the reshuffled Cabinet reflects Tokyo's dissatisfaction with the way things were going, but throws little light on future directions of foreign policy.

Public repudiation of Mr. Matsuoka appears to free Tokyo for a more independent line toward both the Axis and Russia. Now it would be easier to repudiate one or both of the conflicting pacts.

Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyada, the new Foreign Minister, served as Minister of Commerce and Industry in the former (second) Konoye Cabinet, which resigned as a body on July 16.

Three Admirals and four Generals tinge the Cabinet with a decidedly military tone.

But mystery still hangs heavy over Tokyo.

On to Siberia, or Singapore?

Divisions that underlie Japan's present confusion are generally interpreted as two.

First is the widening chasm of foreign affairs. The predominantly military Governments of the past decade abandoned efforts for peaceful settlement of disputes with China. They embarked on invasions of the continent, first in Manchuria, then in Jehol, and now on all the exposed fringes of China proper.

Admittedly bogged down in China and unable to force a decision there quickly, if at all, Japan has turned toward the southern seas. Preliminary steps already taken have carried the Rising Sun flag to northern Indo-China and to strategic islands.

One wing of Japanese military opinion favors further vigorous moves southward to seize control of the rich Netherlands East Indies, neutralize or take British Singapore, and obtain bases before American resistance becomes effective in the Pacific.

Another wing casts covetous eyes at Russia's Maritime Provinces in Siberia. Russia has long been the object of Japanese distrust. The Soviet port and air base of Vladivostok bristles uncomfortably near. During 1933 this writer witnessed a black-out in Tokyo, long before European capitals were even practising them. Planes attacking from Vladivostok were supposed to be roaring overhead.

Now that Soviet energies are absorbed on the European front, with incalculable consequences likely to flow from the titanic struggle, Japan hears more insistently the suggestion of invading Siberia.

Berlin apparently would welcome a tangible implementation of the Triple Axis Pact through a Japanese attack on Russia. London rumors flew about a Nazi "S O S" to Japan. The Soviets then would face a two-front war, and United States aid to Russia would be hindered. Presumably Berlin would count on this as one more deterrent to full American entry in the war.

The temptation for Japanese militarists to attack a weakened Russia is apparent. Troop movements in China and in Manchuria, as well as the calling up of reserves in Japan, were seen as hinting an impending blow—somewhere.

Japan's second Cabinet puzzle is internal, due to the tug-of-war between totalitarian and opposition elements. Business heartily dislikes growing regimentation, while the militarists appear to be devising stricter controls as Japan girds for "total" sacrifices.

The War Comes to Germany

While most of the Luftwaffe is away in the east, Britain's bombers are carrying the air war into Germany itself. Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that the RAF in recent weeks has thrown upon Germany "about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our (British) cities during the whole course of the war."

Expressing regret for the terrible period through which the world is passing, Mr. Churchill reminded Britain that in this war, unlike the last, Germany no longer is escaping destruction of its homes and offices, its parks, roads, and railways.

Many industrial centers of the Ruhr were said to be in ruins comparable to the worst inflicted on Britain. Bremerhaven is reported almost useless as a port. Kiel his endured shattering destruction.

Already American Flying Fortresses are making their weight felt. The 1,000th Lockheed bomber for Britain left California with a bon voyage from the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax.

Italian cities again were attacked by British planes.

German bombings over England were renewed, but on a smaller scale.

With American help, Britain anticipated wresting air superiority away from the Reich over Europe.

In an unprecedented move, Harry L. Hopkins attended a session of the British Cabinet.

Armistice in Syria

Berlin's efforts to keep warfare going in Syria between French and British soldiers could not prevent an armistice, although pressure on Vichy delayed its signing.

Gen. Henri Dentz, Vichy's Commander in Syria, gave up the unequal struggle after five weeks. The invasion had been marked by British efforts to spare French feelings and French lives.

Terms of the armistice, completed July 14 at the Palestinian town of Acre, include yielding to Britain all French planes in Syria and Lebanon, all ships in territorial waters, and certain war materials.

Occupation of the mandates is allowed. Advance Nazi technicians had been preparing airports in the north. This flanking move against Britain in the Near East is now eliminated.

Turkey, wedged between friendly British forces on the south, and Nazis on the north, reportedly is under Nazi pressure to permit passage of German troops. Russia's main oil fields near Baku are a possible objective. This route avoids the Caucasus Mountains.

Jungle Mediation

With too much war in the world already, the American Nations moved swiftly by peaceful mediation to prevent a conflagration between Peru and Ecuador.

Both contestants accepted preliminary steps toward negotiations after good offices had been extended by the United States, Argentina, and Brazil.

Peruvians and Ecuadorians, as well as impartial observers, reported that Nazi intrigue had been active in stirring up old animosities at this time.

The United States blacklisted 1,833 firms or industrial traders in Latin America ruled to be serving the Axis.

Time Out

The saving grace of humor will not down, certainly not in England. An Essex store proprietor has a sign in his window:

"This store is open.

"In case of invasion it will be closed for half an hour."

Not so funny, but unintentionallly acrobatic, was the feat of Flying Cadet Victor Woodrick. His safety belt came loose in an American training plane.

When the instructor dived suddenly, Victor landed on the plane's tail. Facing aft and straddling the vertical stabilizer, he rode safely to a landing.

Three Craft Levels Held Essential For 'Industrially Literate' Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Three craft levels are essential for an "industrially literate" nation, according to David F. Jackey, Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Teacher Training at the University of California.

These levels are the engineer researcher, discoverer, and inventor; the skilled craftsman or artisan; and the semi-skilled or assembly worker, he told students and educators attending the summer session here.

"It is of little avail for the engineer or inventor to develop new ideas if there are insufficient craftsmen to carry out the new ideas," he held. "For every craftsman there is also a need for several semi-skilled or assembly workers to assemble the craftsman-prepared article or equipment.

"An industrially literate nation," he explained, "needs intelligent cooperation between education and industry. Industry, schools, and labor have failed during the past 50 years in preparing apprentices for the crafts. Now we are in a period of great crisis in which, undoubtedly, the nation which has the greatest number of trained men has the advantage in a deadly world conflict.

"Since July 1, 1940, approximately 1,000,000 individuals have been trained through the vocational programs of the public school system for national defense jobs," he disclosed.

Rural Britain Little Changed

By A. G. Street
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the last.

"The land remains, unaltered. In fact, in the main, the rural scene looks just the same today as it looked in the days of Rome's rule. Here a town has thrown up red brick and gray cement. There squats a modern airdrome. Here one man has made a road; there another has laid a railway line. Wire fences have superseded hedgerows and gray stone walls, and the snorting tractor has ousted the plodding plow teams. But these are trivial alterations: the broad outline remains the same."

I wrote that paragraph nearly 10 years ago, and today, even after nearly two years of war, few alterations are required to bring it up to date. Airdromes have increased forty- and airplanes a hundred-fold. Camps have sprung up here and there, and strange searchlight plants that bloom only after dark can be found in the most unlikely spots. Quite a lot of barbed wire seems to have been erected for other purposes than farming, and the plow is busy both on hilltop and in valley. But these are trivial alterations; the broad outline remains the same.

And so I can continue today as I did in peacetime, word for word, and write, "The rolling ridges of the downs still stand in echelon across the chalk country; the grass of the Shires is still as green as of old; the mountains of Britain still point majestically to the sky; and down in her green valleys the rivers still twinkle in the sunlight like bright silver threads. The land remains, unaltered."

Four Essentials Provided

All of which is meant to show that it takes far more than a world war to upset the placid charm of Britain's rural scene. In fact, so unchanged does it appear today that only those who really belong to the countryside know just how much of it has been on active service ever since the war began. Among the hundred and one things that the countryside was asked to provide were four main essentials —a safe refuge for women and children from bombed cities, greatly increased food production as a safeguard against famine, accommodation for a huge army in training, and a useful local defense force in every village.

Being a farmer I naturally consider number two to be the most important; but, even so, I know that all four were necessary, and, what is more, that all four have been accomplished.

And so today in rural Britain the shrill cockney voices of evacuated children mingle with the softer dialects of the countryside; soldiers live as welcome lodgers in farmhouse, castle, and cottage; the farm laborer and the land girl tend the stock and drive the tractors; and from dusk till dawn the worker of the day becomes the soldier of the night on every hilltop.

In farming, war needs have brought many changes, the chief of these being a marked decrease in livestock and a corresponding increase in the acreage of plowed land. Contrary to expectations, this has meant rapid mechanization of almost every branch of farming. Thanks to the courage of British seamen, an ample supply of oil and petrol has been forthcoming, so today the internal combustion engine does most of the farm work, and everywhere the tractor is ousting the horse.

As a result of its labors millions of acres of green pastures have been plowed up. During the winter the familiar green of the countryside slowly changed to the brown of fallow, then a faint green sheen, the shape of food to come, spread rapidly over the rural scene. Here the sea-green of wheat, there the blue-green of oats, next the delicate almond green of young barley, contrasted over the hedge by the dark green of beans. Other fields show the green foliage of potatoes, and the various green shades of fodder crops, such as mangolds and kale. In every field the purpose is the greatest weight of human food per acre, for Britain's luxury crops have vanished.

Farming's Charm Gone

This sort of farming is a grim business, for war has knocked most of the charm out of our farming. A skeleton staff of mechanics urge their multifarious machines to maximum speed. Sport, pleasure, and leisure have almost disappeared from the countryside, and in their place is a determined struggle to show the world that the old acres of Britain and the people they bred can fight at least half the Battle of the Atlantic. Already their share of that struggle is almost won, for the preparation of Britain's large harvest is practically finished, and the result is now in the hands of the farming land of Britain, which as yet has never let its people down.

Of course, when dark comes the countryside seems to rest till dawn according to ancient custom. But its people do not. There is a risk today that their lovely land may be invaded by the feet of the invader and the filth of modern war, and this risk must be watched. Go down that sleepy village street at midnight or after, and you will find a fire watcher, trained to deal efficiently and speedily with incendiary bombs.

Stroll over that downland ridge in the Hardy and Hudson country, or for that matter stroll in any lonely spot after dark, and you will be challenged by a soldier in uniform, who during the day is a cowman, plowman, shepherd, farmer, or squire. The moonlight gleams upon his bayonet, a machine-gun covers him from a gorsebush a few yards away, and over the hillside runs the telephone whereby stronger help can be summoned if necessary.

In short, the haymaker of the sunny day becomes the Home Guard of the summer night; and, no matter how much modern machinery may have lightened his labors during the day, by about 2 a. m. he finds it hard to keep his eyes open, and that his boots are full of feet.

But when the sun rises it shines upon the customary rural scene. The skylark sings on high, the dew is on the grass, a mist of flowers carpets the woodland, and only the basin-like craters here and there in the fields and the training airplanes above them show that the countryside is at war. The land remains unaltered.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed the Ship Warrants Act authorizing shipping priorities.

Signed a bill authorizing Navy Department to spend approximately $31,000,000 for development of 10 shore stations.

Sent the House a request for a $30,000,000 authorization for Navy shore facilities.

Asked Congress for national or regional daylight saving.

Announced an immediate defense power facilities construction program.

Issued a proclamation making official a blacklist of 1,800 Latin American firms believed to have connections with Axis Powers, and extended his order of June 14 freezing the assets in the United States of all European countries and their nationals to cover those named on the blacklist.

Gave his backing to extension of military service beyond the present limit of a single year and announced he will sent a message to Congress next week urging passage of such legislation.

Promoted Daniel W. Tracey to be Assistant Secretary of Labor, and promoted Alfred T. Nest, of New York, to the rank of Consul General.

Senate: Approved the bill to establish uniform promotion system for Federal employees.

Received nomination of Matthew F. McGuire to be Associate Justice of the United States District Court.

Aproved the bill for retirement of unfit Army officers.

Approved the oil pipeline bill.

Confirmed the nominations of Garland S. Ferguson as a Federal Trade Commissioner; Edmund Burke, Jr., to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Henry A. Mulligan to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Military Affairs Committee—Heard General Marshall request legislation to extend Army service and approved the revised bill to permit drafting of property for defense purposes.

House: Approved a bill liberalizing ship crew experience regulations.

Passed a bill authorizing $585,000,000 for expansion of shipbuilding, repair and ordnance manufacturing facilities for the Navy.

Sent to conference the Selective Service Act amendment and the bill for construction of pipelines to bring oil and gasoline to the Eastern States.

Heard Minority Leader Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., demand that the President "break the bottleneck" in the defense program and inform the country of the "real state of national preparedness."

Departments: Selective Service—Held second draft drawing.

War—Announced that Army commands in 12 important posts were rearranged.

Navy—Announced the commissioning of Naval operating bases at Argentina, Newfoundland, and Trinidad, British West Indies.

Joint economic committees of the United States and Canada mapped out a program of research and adjourned to meet in Ottawa early in August.

WPA — Estimated 5,000,000 persons would be unemployed during the fiscal year.

U. S. Urged to Check Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—A demand that the United States take at once a firm stand against Japan and consult with Britain, Russia, China and the Netherlands East Indies to check any Nipponese aggression in the Pacific was made here today by the Committee to Defend America.

The Committee declared that, "if Japan insists upon a policy of national suicide as an Axis partner," the United States should increase its economic pressures on Tokyo and embargo export of oil and other raw materials to Japan.

Warning the American people that it must consider all fronts in the "World War" now being fought, the Committee held that the primary point of concentration was still the Battle of the Atlantic, where Britain and the United States could remove the German threat while the Reich was preoccupied with Russia. At the same time, it added, the United States can let Japan know that conquest in the Pacific will not be tolerated.

"Appeasement would not lessen the danger of Japan's threat to us; it would encourage it," the Committee declared.

"If Germany could defeat Russia and establish a Quisling Government at Moscow, Germany might find herself in possession of bases in Siberia. She would have a large fleet of submarines estimated at 100, at Vladivostok together with a large air base. She would be in a position to give practical help to her Axis partner Japan.

"Of course, this situation would be fraught with the greatest danger to Japan. A common frontier with the Nazis is about the last situation any nation wants if it anticipates a long life. But whether or not the Japanese will see the peril of further co-operation with the aggressors is a question of grave doubt."

To meet the developing situation, the Committee summed up, the United States should give every possible assistance to China, including airplanes, tanks and guns, should co-operate with other Pacific powers in hastening Chinese victory and resisting Japanese plans for aggression, and should give Japan to understand that "this country will not tolerate the occupation of Singapore or the Dutch East Indies."

Bombs Mar Property Of Swedes in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Destruction of Swedish property in England and Ireland is reported by the American Swedish News Exchange here. The Exchange reports destruction by German bombs of Vice-Consulates in Liverpool, Belfast, Manchester, and Sheffield. Also the Liverpool and London Seamen's Churches have been hit.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Posters for Defense

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An increasing disposition on the part of galleries and museums to recognize the role of art in a warring world is one of the most apparent signs of the times to be observed at the present stage of the art season. The exhibition called "Britain at War" at the Museum of Modern Art has been for most visitors a striking disclosure of co-operation between independent artists and national government, not only in documenting the war, but in showing the services performed by artists as instruments of national defense preparation, public education, and propaganda.

At the same museum there opened this week an exhibition of posters by American artists, the result of a competition sponsored by the museum to bring forth suitable ideas for a design for a national defense poster—or rather two posters. As outlined in advance the contest was in two parts, one calling for a poster for the United States Treasury Department, and the other for a poster for the Army Air Corps. The joint undertaking resulted in the submission of 61 paintings and other designs on the two subjects, and successfully fulfilled a function of the museum which John Hay Whitney, its president, outlined the other day in announcing the winners of the contest. "We at the Museum of Modern Art," said Mr. Whitney, "have consistently maintained that the activities of the creative artist are a normal social function and that in time of national emergency the artist can perform a service as valuable in its way as that of any other worker in defense." Of the poster contest, he said: "We were sure of the artists. But we felt it our job to bring their work convincingly to the attention of Government agencies who need and are commissioning these services."

⁂

Thirty of the posters, including 14 prize-winners, comprise the exhibition which is now open to the public in galleries adjacent to those housing the British art exhibition. The art of poster design, like the art of painting, has undergone important changes in recent years. New ideas are in force, tending to a greater degree of suggestive impact than hertofore. But simplicity is, as always, the guiding rule—simplicity and a terseness of message which conveys the idea in unmistakable terms. Many of the designs at the museum recognize these factors in the production of a special art form with a high degree of professional knowledge and skill.

As between the first and second prize winners in both divisions of the contest there appeared little margin of choice. The jurors, when it came to a final selection, discovered, as a matter of fact, that two men had alternately won the first and second prizes in both sections of the competition. These were John C. Atherton of Ridgefield, Conn., who received the $500 first prize for his Treasury Department poster, and Joseph Binder of New York City, who won a similar prize for his Army Air Corps poster.

⁂

If, and when, the Federal agencies concerned put these designs in production for national defense use, the public will be able to see with quite as striking results as in the exhibition two effective contributions to poster art. It is interesting, incidentally, to compare the results of the contest here with the products of the British artists. In either case the results obtained place the poster on a modern plane of symbolism which is admirably suited to their respective needs and characterized by something distinctly more forceful than the literary representationalism familiar for the posters of the last World War, for instance.

The Air Corps design is the simpler of the two prize-winning posters, and by virtue of the familiar encircled star insignia of the Corps, which is the key symbol of the poster, is the more easily read and understood. Atherton's Treasury Department poster, designed to broadcast the Government's appeal for the purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps, though more complex, is nevertheless a similarly successful solution of the special problem involved. Use of photomontage in this instance not only lends realistic force to the graphic argument, supported by silhouette devices and finely-styled lettering, but is an interesting application of the technique of contemporary design.

At the request of the Army and Treasury authorities, it is pointed out, judging was done by the directors and curators of the Museum of Modern Art, forming an anonymous committee. That the Government has progressed thus far in solving the need for art for defense purposes is particularly gratifying. But more important is the promise of further uses to be made of the services of the present group of artists. Harford Powell, information director of the Defense Savings Staff, has announced that in addition to using the winning posters the Treasury Department will probably purchase and use many other posters entered in the competition which did not receive cash awards.

'Old Barn,' by Pauline Law

Shown in the first section of the annual exhibition of the Rockport Art Association, Rockport, Mass.

Glazed Figurine

In collection of Chinese art shown at Sydney, N. S. W

East Meets West at Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

The rhythm of existence today hastens the development of contemplation and analysis in the young countries. As an example of this, Sydney is now holding a large and excellent exhibition of the domestic interior, commencing with those first dearest possessions brought here by our English forefathers, including Australian colonial effects, and ending with interesting contemporary examples.

Our story in Australia commences in 1778. That may not seem ancient history, but to Australians our few really good examples of Regency architecture are imbued with the early feeling of the land, eloquent with a special message; and the old furniture, the fine embroideries, and the cherished china, have gained in significance through their rarity and isolation.

Although Australia is tropical and sub-tropical, and has a range and breadth which call for quite contrary houses and furniture from those of Europe, it is only in the last few years that a feeling for light and a longing for space have entered the domestic economy. It is only now in the use of materials and richer colors that the culture of the Pacific has reached Australian shores.

The Sydney Cooper collection of Chinese art, the focal point of the exhibition, is like a great tree in full bloom in the center of a pleasant garden. The pieces comprising it are chiefly T'ang dynasty, where beauty may hardly be realized through description. Among the glazed figurines is a whole female orchestra, many dancers, and goddesses; and above all, horses and horsemen. As one stands before them, one seems to hear peaceful melodies, and a gentleness emanates from them; but sometimes there is a strong horse with a fiery movement, heavily caparisoned, indicating cold journeys in a northern climate.

Two small female musicians are greatly reminiscent of the influence of the Gulf of Corinth. They are of unglazed terra cotta, and their robes flow round them like any Tanagra. One knows that the Greek Emperor had his Embassy at the Chinese Court in 640 A. D., but it is difficult even for scholars to determine in detail all the far-reaching Hellenistic influences.

One may quote Chinese words upon the discovery of glazed porcelain:

"Endowed with the high power of the furnace, it is free from fault or crack; armored by the joint forces of heaven and earth, it will long retain its strength."

This small sculptural invasion of Australia after its centuries of solitude and isolation should be expected to affect the future trend of cultural activities. The natural way of thought in Australia is rapid, and given to the conveying of instantaneous impressions. These figures teach that the approach to form calls for centuries-old patience, and a habit of discipline.

The exhibition's Australian contemporary section already demonstrates in a modest way that some lessons have been learned. The furniture has economy of line and an interesting use of material, the fabrics are of few, but rare and subtle, colors, and the whole aspect of the arrangement has great simplicity and restraint.

Moods in Contrast at Rockport

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The first section of the Rockport Art Association's annual exhibition, though smaller than the annual salon of the North Shore Arts Association, and less lively in its sculpture section, nevertheless upholds in its painting the best traditions of summer shows.

Hanging within easy comparison distance are such canvases as Reynolds Beal's scintillant "Springtime, Rockport," and the handsome, big-bulk winter mountain vista that W. Lester Stevens titles "Town in New England," a painting rich in mountain blue-blacks and rust reds, shrill touches of light green, a tinge of pink in a cloud sky, and a foreground stream half congealed around hillocks of rock and snow, while the suggestion of a mill brings the wilderness back to civilization. "Springtime, Rockport" reveals an opposite emotional reaction to New England. The big masses of the Stevens canvas are lacking. Here the artist's aim is not to overawe with bigness, but to charm with intimacy. Here is the broken-color lilt of a seashore village where little white houses accent curving hilly roads while below is the colorful restlessness of water.

⁂

The Rockport annual is also an exhibition of technical similarities. Take, for example, canvases by Ann Brockman and Esther Williams. "Autumn Evening" by Miss Williams and "The Runaway" by Miss Brockman are so nearly akin in handling of brush stroke and feeling for paint that they might have come from a single studio. Yet they are not alike in objective. "Autumn Evening" is quiet, with white-clad girl, white ducks and a tan-suited man under great trees beside a placid opalescent lake, upon which a man in a reddish dory idles with his oars. While toned to the fall, with browns, dull greens, grays, and a lavender-pinkish water glow, the canvas is alert, nevertheless, in brush stroke. "The Runaway," all action, expressed in brighter colors, is more satisfying as a composition. Dealing with a man, a girl and three horses beside a pool, it has chosen for environment much the same landscape materials as that in the Williams canvas.

Pigments that are softly handled in oil, and that at times approximate the effect of diffused water color, lend individual texture to Susumu Hirota's landscapes, "Autumn Afternoon" and "New London Hill," another interpretation of fall; while William F. Draper's "Broadway," with its jazz of people, cars, and lights presents an entirely different facet of the American scene.

A newcomer to Rockport annuals is Irina Tolford, whose "Odd Shop" plays the shadow and light of a raftered interior around and over the figure of an old craftsman at work caning a chair. There is individuality in the handling, and a sure, direct technique.

Contrast, again, crops out in Elizabeth Paxton's clear, tri-dimensional "At Auction," with its porcelains, brass and a paisley shawl; and in Herbert Barnett's "Mexican Still-Life," with the painter interested not in the forms of objects, but in their color welding and near-abstract medley.

⁂

No Cape Ann show, of course, would be complete without a big sea marine, such as Galen J. Perrett's "Sea Foam," or a square rigger such as that by Claude L. Payzant; while A. T. Hibbard, in "Ice Harvest," lives up to his own crisp, hard, clear-cut technique.

There is more feeling, however, in such a painting as Edgar Lualdi's "Flower Market, Paris," with its hint of tent-like canopies, and its awareness of space via the proportion of little figures in a big environment.

The work of two artists, Charles P. Gruppe and William McG. Paxton, is shown in memoriam, the former being represented by a typical landscape, and the latter by the color portrait of a young woman.

Water colors, many of which are mixed with the oils this year, have strength and imagination. "Indiantown, Ketchikan," by Prescott Jones, does for the frontier town what Draper does for Broadway; while Lester G. Hornby's "Hocky at Sundown" gains effectiveness through the silhouette of many active little black figures against yellow ice glow and big bare black-brown trees.

Gifford Beal's "Fantasie," with hoopskirted ladies and old-time cavaliers in festival background, brings a breath from yesterday, with accent on drawing, as in Harrison Cady's delicate little Gloucester sketch, "The Rigging Loft."

Excellent pencil and pen-and-ink sketches come from C. Roy Morse, M. M. Buckley and Lester Hornby.

The Swiss Theater Season

A retrospect of the Swiss theater season of 1940-41 shows that in the latter part of 1940 the Zurich Schauspielhaus featured Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and Schiller's "Maria Stuart," along with "Henry VIII and His Sixth Wife," a satire on absolute monarchy, by a young German, Max Christian Failer, evidently a one-time pupil of Bernard Shaw. Of English source is von Holmannsthal's "Jedermann," based on the late-medieval piece, "Everyman." Oscar Eberle, producer and director of the Einsiedeln festival plays, recently translated "Jedermann" into the Swiss-Alemanic dialect. The play, performed by the newly founded Swiss Theater Guild, with Johannes Steiner in the leading part, proved an immediate success.

The percentage of Swiss artists in serious dramatic productions is still rather low. However, the Zurich Schauspielhaus is under the direction of the Swiss Dr. Wälterlin. Among the favorite actresses are the Swiss Elsie Attenhofer, Rita Liechti, and Anne-Marie Blanc. Native actors include Hegetschweiler, Gretler and Gustav Manz.

While the dramatic stage in Switzerland has many stars of German and Austrian origin, the operatic stage is more truly international. Singers in the Zurich opera, for instance, hail from Greece, the United States, India, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Germany. Of Swiss nationality are Chief Director Denzler, Stage Director Zimmermann, and the Wagnerian tenor, Max Hirzel. Operas by Verdi, Wagner, Mozart, Lortzing, and Strauss, and a new work, "Romeo and Juliet," by the Swiss Heinrich Sutermeister, were given.

Opera Starts Anew in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Opera has always been popular in Ireland and, until the middle of the last century, Irish cities were regularly visited by those Italian companies that had seasons in London, at Covent Garden. Through them, all the great singers of the day were heard in this country. The visits came to an end when one impresario, in his eagerness to present opera on a very grand scale, spent a fortune, allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion.

For a period, Ireland saw no opera. Later, however, Carl Rosa came on the scene with a fine company and introduced opera in English to these islands. His venture was a success from the beginning. Then came the Augustus Harris Italian Opera Company, and the Moody Manners Opera Company, which gave the works in English. All three companies set a very high standard and, although the Carl Rosa company is still in existence and comes to Ireland occasionally, it no longer presents operas on anything approaching the old scale.

After 1914, opera had ceased to be part of the Irish season's program, but the love of opera has still survived. To meet the situation, the Dublin Operatic Society was founded some 12 years ago. Great expectations were aroused and it was hoped that Dublin would have an opera similar to that found in so many Continental cities. Singers of international repute were brought over from London to appear in the principal roles of works by Verdi, Gounod, Donizetti, Mascagni, Puccini, and even Wagner. But, somehow, the general result was not satisfactory, and while public support continued, the standard of the productions fell off considerably.

This spring the Dublin Grand Opera Society was launched and it recently gave its first season at the Gaiety Theatre here. The works presented were "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Bohème," "Faust," and "Madame Butterfly." On the opening night it was clear that the new company had restored operatic production and presentation to a standard unknown here since 1914. There was a dash and finish about the performances. The mountings and costumes, designed and made in Dublin, were superbly appropriate, and there was a general smoothness that goes with competent direction.

Of the ensemble, only the chorus was non-professional, but all had fully trained voices. The most significant feature of each production was that every person engaged was native-born Irish. In short, the Dublin Grand Opera Society is an Irish institution in the fullest sense of the term.

Music in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

Sydney Town Hall provided the setting for a historic occasion on May 19, when, before the large audience present at the Dame Nellie Melba Memorial War Funds Concert, a commemorative plaque of the late prima donna was unveiled by Lady Gowrie, wife of the Governor-General of Australia. The plaque was donated by the British baritone, Lord Lurgan, whose visit to this country in 1940 was undertaken as a pilgrimage to the birthplace of a broadminded and generous artist, to whom he was indebted for encouragement and artistic advice.

The concert provided a welcome reunion for several of Melba's colleagues and protégés. Una Bourne, who contributed a gracefully poised version of Chopin's Andante Spianato and Polonaise, and the accompanist, Lindley Evans, were both professionally associated with the famous singer. John Lemmone, her life-long friend and flautist, was present in the hall and was also represented by a recorded "Speech of Memories.' Stella Power, the coloratura soprano, who acquired early in her career the title of "little Melba," survived with credit the ordeal of inevitable comparison.

Some disappointment was felt that the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, directed by Prof. Bernard Heinze, opened the program with the "Leonore" No. 3, in preference to the Overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Beethoven and the Melba tradition have nothing in common, whereas her singing of "Porgi Amor" and "Voi Che Sapete" inspired the older generation of Australian concertgoers with a reverence for classic symmetry of vocal line which is still handed down to the students of the Melbourne Conservatorium, where she contributed long and invaluable periods of criticism and tuition.

⁂

Of the many overseas artists engaged for the 1941 season by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, only Ignaz Friedmann can fulfill his engagements. Returning to Australia at the conclusion of a successful tour of the Netherlands East Indies—undertaken in defiance of wars and rumors of wars—the Polish pianist enters immediately upon an extended season of studio recitals to be varied by public appearances as guest artist with the various State orchestras. Friedmann is an established favorite with Australian music lovers and his vital decorative style will give brilliance to a concert syllabus which in other instrumental sections lacks the magnetic attraction of virtuosity.

The unavoidable cancellation of overseas contracts has obliged the broadcasting authorities to take stock of available British and local talent. Professor Heinze will be orchestral director for Australia with Dr. Edgar Bainton (Sydney) as his chief of staff. Some of the associate conductors have had comparatively little symphonic experience—an inevitable consequence of the part-time employment which keeps Australian orchestras in a perpetual ebb and flow of artistic enterprise.

Among the vocalists, the Commission commands the services of three expert and widely experienced artists, the English tenor, Heddle Nash; the Victorian baritone, Harold Williams, and the South Australian, Arnold Matters, who, before his departure for England 11 years ago, was described by Melba as possessing the most beautiful bass voice she had ever heard. This finely equipped singer handled Mozart and Rossini arias in great style at the opening of the Sydney orchestral season on May 24, when the program was further dignified by Professor Heinze's inclusion of Elgar's Second Symphony, an ideal choice for an Empire Day darkened by war clouds and ennobled by a nation's pride.

⁂

The Commission's revival of "tabloid" opera broadcasts keeps a considerable number of singers and instrumentalists in regular employment and is, therefore, to be heartily commended as an emergency measure. Artistically, there is not much to praise in the dismembership of so unified a masterpiece as "The Marriage of Figaro," in in scrappy versions of "Carmen" and "The Barber of Seville."

A forthcoming concert production of "Faust," announced by the Melbourne Philharmonic Society, gives promise of superior entertainment. Many lovers of choral music lament this operatic excursion by the Philharmonic, which made a valiant break with Victorian tradition when it substituted Verdi's Requiem for the annual performance of "Elijah." It must be admitted, however, that the complete version of Gounod's opera is unfamiliar to the majority of Australian music lovers. The Philharmonic is likely to have the choral stage to itself this season, as the Melbourne Liedertafel, which was attaining fresh life under the baton of Horace Stevens, is so sorely depleted by war enlistments that its continuance is improbable.

In the field of concert annotations and recorded programs with spoken commentary, the A. B. C. has profited by the temporary residence in Australia of Neville Cardus, music critic of The Manchester Guardian.

If the newly appointed Minister of Education in New South Wales brings to fulfillment his schemes for a State Orchestra, a State Opera and a State Ballet, Sydney will become the Mecca of artistically-minded tourists. Sceptics remember the fate of the previous State Orchestra after the departure of Henri Verbrugghen and wonder where a wartime government will find the necessary funds.

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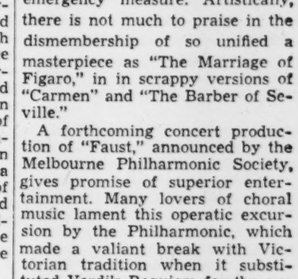

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Successful California Ski Season Comes to Close With Several New Marks

Several Major Titleholders Present at Mid-Summer Show

Pacific Coast Sideline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's longest-competitive and greatest ski season to date came to a conclusion with the running of the Mid-summer Ski Tournament on Mount Lassen on June 28. Five thousand persons (the largest ski-gallery ever to witness a tournament of this nature in California) crowded the slopes of the volcanic mountain, and skiers, officials and spectators alike characterized the event as the most successful as well as the most spectacular ever held on the Pacific Coast.

In winning the downhill in 1:35.2, Sig Engl averaged more than 60 miles an hour for the one-and-a-half-mile course and at times his estimated speed was over 80. Martin Fopp (1941 Far West Kandahar winner) and Lew Davis (Canada) tied for second with a time of 1:42.1 and Stanford's young ski star, Bobby Blatt, was fourth in 1:42.4. Thirteen men traversed the exacting course in faster time than Hans Schroll established while winning in 1940. Blatt easily captured the slalom in 31.2 with Engl second in 34.0. Engl thus won the combined title and his name will be inscribed on the perpetual Hirsch-Weiss trophy. Blatt placed second and Fopp third. Bernice Wallace of Stockton won the women's slalom in 54.0 with Catherine Henck (56.2) second.

High-Caliber Field

The high caliber of the field in the men's division is well illustrated by the fact that practically every major ski championship in the world was represented by its titleholder. Engl not only twice won the championship of Austria but also annexed the championship of Italy and France. At present holder of the Marmalota record, he was for five years a member of the international championship team, and since coming to this country won the first Far West Kandahar and the Harriman Cup, and is at present located at Sun Valley, Idaho. Oliver Kehrlein (the enthusiastic and highly capable ski editor of the San Francisco Examiner) counted representatives from 65 ski-clubs all over Europe and America.

The announcement that the 1942 National downhill and slalom have been awarded to Yosemite National Park is a clear indication of the growth of winter sports in this State, as this is the first time a national championship has been allotted to California. Tentative dates have been set for March 13-14 at Badger Pass.

* * *

A friendly discussion has arisen over the matter of which athlete showed the greatest improvement from his prep days to the end of his sophomore year. Some favor Cliff Bourland (U. S. C.). As a junior prep he ran the 440 in 1938 in 49.7; cut it down to 49.1 in his senior year; won the National 400-meter Junior title in 47.4 and was credited with 46.1 for his third place in this year's National Senior 400-meter championship. Others favor Hubert Kerns (U. S. C.) whose best prep time was 50.2 for the 440 and his best performance in his freshman year, 49.3. As late as May 31st of this year he was beaten by Grover Glemmer by 12 yards in 46.4. Yet 14 days later he was credited with a 45.9 lap in the mile-relay. He defeated Klemmer in the National Collegiate 440 beaten by Grover Klemmer by 12 in 46.6 and Grover had to run the 400-meters in 46.0 at Philadelphia in order to finish ahead of the much-improved Kerns (46.1). Klemmer's best prep time for the 440 was 49.4; best for his freshman year 46.9 (400-meters) and his two outstanding performances for his sophomore year were —440 in 46.4 and 400-meters in 46.0.

However, when it comes to the matter of improvement within the course of one year there is nothing in modern track history to equal the performance of California's great Negro star—Archie Williams. In June, 1935, he won the Pacific A. A. 440 title in 49.8. That fall he entered the University of California and as he had spent two years at San Mateo Junior College he started his competitive career at U. C. the equivalent of a junior.

A. H. R.

Speed-Boat Mark

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 19 (AP)—One world's record fell yesterday as a score of power and sail boats battled for honors on the Susquehanna River in the Havre de Grace Yacht Club's 12th annual two-day regatta.

Edison Hedges, Atlantic City, N. J., speed boat ace, extended his long string of successful assaults on speed records by shooting his American Eagle down a five-mile course at 44.117 miles an hour to shatter the record for Class B inboard runabouts.

Cardinals Poised For Flag Drive

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Cardinals, who close Casey Stengel's home stand against the West at Braves Field today and tomorrow, have had a disappointing eastern tour. Meeting the Dodgers, Giants and Phillies, Billy Southworth has taken more defeats than victories. Just the same, Billy is satisfied with the way the pennant race is going.

At various stages of the race to date, Southworth has had to limp along without Johnny Mize, Walker Cooper, Mort Cooper and Jimmy Brown. But big John, Walker and Jimmy are back in there now, and Mort is throwing again and will be available in two or three weeks.

Cooper's Hitting

Between June 11 and July 10 the Cardinals struggled along without Jimmy Brown. Eddie Lake and Steve Mesner substituted in grand style, but neither is a Brown. Jimmy is one of the top men in the majors at his berth. From May 18 until July 13, young Walker Cooper was unable to catch a full game. And although the veteran Gus Mancuso took up the slack in the backstopping department, working double-headers and all with only an occasional lift from Don Padgett, Cooper's heavy hitting was missed.

A short while ago it looked as if Mort Cooper might be on the shelf for the remainder of the season. But he is coming back strong and should be a big help in the August-September drive down the stretch. Judging by the way the Dodgers have been holding up, Southworth will need him.

Mize High

National League pitchers had a vacation while Mize was out of action, but John is up to his old tricks again. He is chasing Brooklyn's sensational young center fielder, Pete Reiser, in the individual N. L. batting race and may be out in front before the curtain falls in September. Lon Warneke is another veteran delivering for Southworth. Called in the past a spring pitcher, Lon is holding his pace through the heat of the summer.

As the Allston series started, the Braves were trailing the Cardinals, 6 to 4 in their 1941 meetings. However, Casey Stengel might make more trouble for the western visitors in this second half of the schedule than he did in the first half. The Redbirds walked all over the locals early last year, but found them rough customers with the finish line in sight.

* * *

Baseball news not not too pleasing from a Boston viewpoint yesterday. Lefty Grove's bid at Chicago was hard to take and while the Braves split their doubleheader with the Pirates, the loss of Chet Ross again is disappointing. Ross, who has been out most of the season through injury, suffered another setback in the opener yesterday.

Around the Hub

Coulson Triumphs

Bobby Coulson, national junior sailing champion, defended his North Shore sectional honors yesterday in a thrilling Curtis Cup finish by half a point. He will defend the Sears Cup off Marblehead in August. His Eastern Yacht Club crew members were Paul Webster and Clinton McKim. Pleon Y. C., skippered by Frank Scully, made a race of it, when Eastern scored 37¾ points to Pleon's 37¼.

* * *

Dorothy Leonard easily defended her New England A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter freestyle title at Salem, N. H., last night in the Boston Swimming Association's 10th annual meet. Other winners were Jean Loveland of Worcester in the national junior A. A. U. 220-meter freestyle, Jack Ryan of the Boston Boys Club in the N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 100-meter freestyle and William Despres of the Olneyville B. C. in the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter freestyle. No records were established.

* * *

Leo Martin, recent winner of the state amateur golf crown, won the Winchester four-ball medal with his twin brother Ed yesterday, on a sub-par 68 to lead Ted Bishop and Joe Fay of Woodland and Mel Demarais, Haverhill, and Ray Marad of George Wright, tied at 71. Bishop and Fay defeated the Martins in the final here last year.

* * *

Nora O'Leary of Sharon defeated Mrs. John Grew of Dedham on the 21st hole for the Cape Cod women's title at Oyster Harbors yesterday . . . Pleon Y. C. crews were defeated twice yesterday in the interclubs to the Vineyard Haven seniors and then to the midgets . . . The Red Sox seldom do much hitting behind Grove.

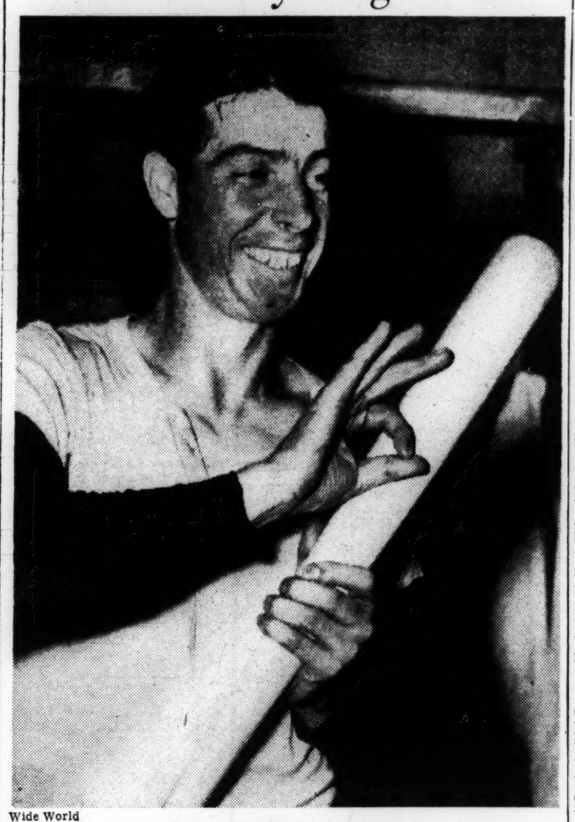
American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	56	28	.667	
Cleveland	51	35	.593	6
Boston	45	38	.542	10½
Chicago	42	42	.500	14½
Detroit	43	44	.494	14½
Philadelphia	37	45	.451	18½
St. Louis	30	51	.370	24½
Washington	30	51	.370	24½

Results July 18

Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Cleveland 2, New York 1 (8 innings).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.
Washington 8, Detroit 1.

The Memory Lingers On



Wide World

"Goose Egg" for No Hits

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Joe Di Maggio was finally stopped in his consecutive-game hitting streak here Thursday night, but not before he had stretched the mark to the major league record of 56 contests. Al Smith and Jim Bagby of Cleveland were the opposing pitchers who faced him.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

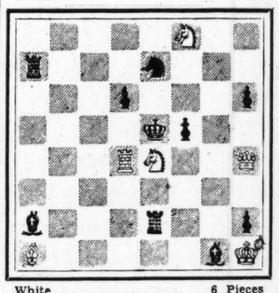
July 19, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2,267

By Otto Wurzburg

Black 10 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

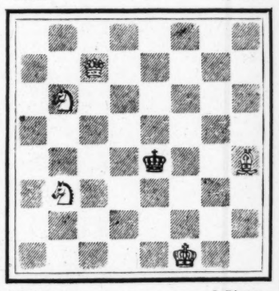
White to play and mate in two

(This is especially composed for the Christian Science Monitor. It reveals the master's touch, and is a worthy effort by one of our great composers. Offered through the kind co-operation of E. W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2,268

By W. I. Lourie

Black 1 Piece



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(This composer, formerly of Boston, now resides in Youngstown, Ohio. The problem above won first prize in the "Corsair" tourney of 1902.)

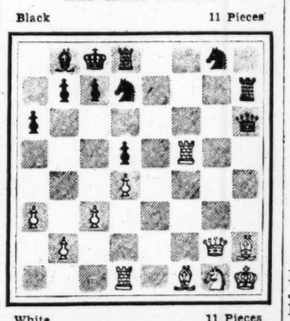
Solutions to Problems

No. 2265. R-Q7
No. 2266. 1. Q-R6 threatens
2. Q-B8ch RxQ
3. Kt-R6 mate
1. ——— RxQ
2. B-Kt6

End-Game No. 571. Black plays 1 . . . P-R4 and White draws with 2 K-Kt4, P-R5; 3 K-B5 and both pawns queen. If 2 . . . K-Kt3; 3 K-B4. P-R5; 4 K-Q5, K-B2; 5 K-K4 and White captures the RP with a draw.

End-Game No. 572

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black has just played B-Kt. daring White to play RxP, which he does and wins quickly. (Horwitz-Popert, Hamburg 1844.)

The Chess Correspondent

The July-August issue of the magazine of the Correspondence Chess League of America is crammed with interesting and instructive matter. An article on the recent championship match, with annotated games, comes from the pen of Reuben Fine, who ranks as one of the world's grandmasters, along with Reshevsky, Alekhine, Keres, Botwinnik, Flohr, Euwe and Capablanca. In addition Fine continues his "Ideas behind the Openings," and Euwe's translated "Theory of the Chess Openings" has another section. Reinfeld also gives more of his "Combinative Motifs."

Problem Tourney

Geoffrey Mott-Smith, problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, announces a problem composing tourney for two-move direct mates employing 12 pieces or less, with no limitation as to theme. Entries must be sent before Nov. 1, 1941, marked "Meredith Tourney," to the problem editor, 180 Claremont Avenue, New York City.

Ventnor Game

Weaver Adams, 1941 Massachusetts State Champion, punishes Santatsiere's somewhat slow opening tactics, and emerges with a winning position after some midgame complications. Adams won special prizes in the national championship a year ago for his aggressive play against Kashdan and his end-game against Green.

English Opening

Santasiere White	Adams Black	Santasiere White	Adams Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	18 Kt-KR4	B-K7
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	19 KtxP	Kt-Q5
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	20 Q-K3	BxR
4 P-Q3	P-Q4	21 KxB	QR-B
5 PxP	KtxP	22 B-R3	QR-Q
6 P-KKt3	Kt-Kt3	23 R-B4	Q-B2
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	24 P-QKt3	KtxP
8 Casties	Castles	25 B-K6	Kt-Q7ch
9 P-QR4	P-QR4	26 QxKt	RxQ
10 B-K3	K-R	27 BxQ	RxB
11 R-B	P-B4	28 Kt-K6	
12 Kt-QKt5	Kt-Q4		R(B2)xPch
13 B-B5	KKt-Kt5	29 K-Kt	R-QB7
14 BxKt	BxB	30 Kt-Q8	RxR
15 P-K4	PxP	31 KxR	RxP
16 PxP	B-Kt5	32 KtxP	R-Q5
17 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	Resigns	

Ventnor Brilliancy

Here is how the Manhattan Chess Club champion defeated the youngest player in the Ventnor City Invitation Tournament. This game will be a strong contender for the brilliancy prize.

French Defense

Pinkus White	Durkin Black	Pinkus White	Durkin Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	14 Kt-K5	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Kt-R5	Kt-K
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	16 Kt-B4	P-Kt3
4 KtxP	QKt-Q2	17 PxP	QxP
5 KKt-B3	KKt-B3	18 KtxBP	KxKt
6 B-Q3	P-QKt3	19 BxKtPch	PxB
7 B-KKt5	B-Kt2	20 QxPch	K-Kt2
8 Q-K2	B-K2	21 QxPch	K-R
9 BxKt	KtxB	22 Q-B7	B-K5
10 CastlesKR	Castles	23 RxR	RxR
11 P-QB4	Q-B	24 Kt-K6	Kt-Q3(a)
12 QR-Q	R-Q	25 Q-B6ch	Resigns
13 Kt-Kt3	B-B		

(a) A helpful blunder, but after 24 . . . Q-K2: 25 KtxR, White has four pawns and R against B and Kt, and should win without much trouble.

Levin Wins Ventnor Tourney

Jacob Levin, Philadelphia expert, former Pennsylvania champion, led the field by a half-point and outscored such New York luminaries as Bernstein and Hanuer, who shared first honors in this tournament last summer, Pinkus and Santasiere, who were serious threats at various stages.

This is the first tournament not won by New Yorkers in many years!

Fred Reinfeld was second, and Pinkus and Santasiere were tied for third and fourth.

Weaver Adams, Boston representative, was only able to make an even score, along with Bernstein and A. Mengarini, Washington expert.

Minor Leagues

Results July 18

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 2-1, Baltimore 1-4.
Newark 8, Syracuse 0.
Rochester at Buffalo—rain.
Montreal at Toronto to be played later.

American Association

Louisville 3-3, Kansas City 1-6.
Columbus 4-6, St. Paul 5-2.
Toledo 6, Minneapolis 6 (tie 13 innings, called account midnight law).
Indianapolis at Milwaukee—rain.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 5, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 8-10, Portland 5-1 (2nd, seven innings).
San Diego 5-5, Seattle 0-4 (2nd, 10 innings).
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 6.

Texas League

Fort Worth 6, Beaumont 4.
Houston 4, Tulsa 3.
Oklahoma City 4, San Antonio 0.
Dallas 14, Shreveport 1.

Southern Association

Nashville 8, Knoxville 2.
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 1.
Birmingham 5, New Orleans 3.
Little Rock at Memphis—rain.

Eastern League

Albany 3, Williamsport 0.
Elmira 3-1, Binghamton 2-5.
Wilkesbarre 5, Hartford 3.
Scranton 1, Springfield 0.

Penn Colors High

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18 (AP)—Penn A. C.'s unbeatable sculler—Joe Burk—was back home in Philadelphia but his colors ruled the waves of the choppy Mississippi River last night after a hard day against time and the elements at the National Amateur Regatta.

Pressing hard, just 10 points behind Penn A. C.'s total of 58, were the West Side Rowing Club of Buffalo, N. Y., national champions for three years until unseated last year by yesterday's leaders and the Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	56	28	.667	
St. Louis	54	30	.643	2
New York	43	36	.544	10½
Cincinnati	44	39	.530	11½
Pittsburgh	39	39	.500	14
Chicago	37	47	.440	19
BOSTON	33	48	.407	21½
Philadelphia	21	60	.260	33½

Results July 18

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 1.

Record Scores in Golf Vary In Accordance With Courses

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What do so-called "record" scores amount to in golf, private play, or tournaments in general, championships in particular? What does it signify that Jimmy Clark's first round of 64 and his 36-hole total of 135 in this week's qualifying rounds of the national public links championships are rated as new records for the qualifying rounds of any amateur championship ever held under U. S. G. A. auspices? What do some of the other "record" scores of late mean, such as Harold McSpaden's 280, low mark for any Massachusetts open, or Ted Bishop's 73-69—142, which tied Leo Martin's mark of two years ago, as best qualifying marks for Massachusetts amateurs?

Courses Different

There are a number of factors to be considered in weighing the merits of any round. These include length and general characteristics of a course, condition of fairways and putting greens, and weather. Imagine the difference, for example, between a low score on a course flanked so extensively by trees and so tightly bunkered around the greens as Oyster Harbors, in contrast with another of the same length with wide open fairways, little trouble on the flanks, and sparsely bunkered. Or imagine a course with green, soft fairways and slight roll as contrasted with another with baked fairways yielding tremendous distances off the tees.

If we take the qualifying scores of the last five years in both public links and national amateur championships it must be to assume that the public links golfers are superior to all the other amateurs in the country. The lowest qualifying total in national amateur play—in 44 championships—was Dick Chapman's 140 last year at Winged Foot. In the public links championships, on the other hand, there was a 139 by Don Erickson at Harding Park, San Francisco, in 1937; a tie at 138 by Edward J. Furgol and Worth Stimits, Jr., last year at the Rackham course in Detroit, and now Jimmy Clark's 135 at Indian Canyon, Spokane, as this year's best.

The very fact that Marvin Ward had a 64 last Saturday on the Spokane course, without the help of any such thing as a deuce on a 433-yard hole, which helped Clark along to the equal of that score, is one indication that the 6,277-yard course on which this year's public links championship was played offered unusual low-scoring opportunities, totally different from the approximately 7,000-yard Winged Foot layout on which Dick Chapman achieved his 140 that led a crackerjack all-country field by five strokes.

But there was another significant point about the Spokane layout, as denoting how readily its fairways yielded distance. They had a driving contest and the distances of the leaders, for longest individual drives, presented these yardages: 333, 332, 330, 324, and 322. They were made, so the reports say, "from the high 10th tee, but against a firm wind." Well, just contrast those drives with the 274 yards attained by Jimmy Thomson in the driving contest at The Country Club a few weeks ago when the "Big Eight" were there, Sam Snead among them. Does anyone think that there are five men in the country who can outhit those nationally renowned sluggers anywhere from 48 to 59 yards, as the public links quintet did in comparison with Thomson's best?

Scores Vary

How much scores can vary according to playing conditions was notably illustrated in this year's Massachusetts at Oyster Harbors compared to last year's on the same course. Harold McSpaden won this year with 280 for the 72 holes, as against the 287 by which Horton Smith won there last year. McSpaden's total last year was 292. This year the scoring conditions were next thing to perfect; last year there was plenty of rain, and the same when McSpaden won in 1938 with 288.

Horton Smith's score this year, three strokes better than his winning score last year, netted him third place; Ted Bishop landed a tie for eighth place last year with 301, this year only a tie for fourth with 291; Edmund Burke's 300 last year gained him a tie for fifth, whereas his 297 this year yas only good for a tie for eighth. One after another you could compare individual scores for the two years and find better scores this year all along the line, bearing out the point that when the merits of scores are being considered, so must be the conditions under which they are made.

Chick's Records

When Francis J. Powers took up cudgels about placing Chick Evans in the Golf Hall of Fame he stressed, among other things, the 286 with which Chick won the national open of 1916 at Minikahda. "Bobby (Jones), for all his greatness, never equaled Chick's 286 at Minikahda in 1916, made with seven clubs," wrote Powers. Then he added: "As a matter of fact that score withstood 20 years of assaults not only by Jones, but Hagen, Armour, Hutchison and all other star marksmen of the period."

Let's not take away from Chick any of the credit that was his for winning that open, two amateurs, and all sorts of other titles and events, but as to the merits of that particular "record" score that stood for so many years, may we not look a bit further. In the first place, a national amateur was held at Minikahda in 1927 when the course had been altered and stiffened a lot since Evans' winning the open there 11 years earlier, yet Jones in the two qualifying rounds had 142, or at a better pace than Evans in the 1916 open. Then we step along to 1919, the first national open after 1916 (because of the World War), and we discover that at the Brae Burn Country Club, Chick finished with 313, or 17 strokes behind his mark at Minikahda. Even his 313 landed him in a tie for ninth, so that he was not scoring at all badly compared to the field in general. It was merely a difference in courses.

Comparison of Scores

A perusal of tables in the U. S. G. A. Year Books will show courses of the Middle and Far West, with few exceptions, yielded lower scores than those in the East in years gone by. Willie Anderson won the open with a "record" 303 at Glen View, Ill., in 1904 and won at Myopia the next year with 314. Alex Smith won at Onwentsia in 1906 with 295 and the next year at Philadelphia Cricket took 302. The winning score at Baltimore in 1915 was 297, just a year before Chick had his 286 at Minikahda. Brae Burn had its 301 in 1919 and three years later Gene Sarazen won at Skokie with 288. Johnny Goodman won at North Shore, another of the Chicago District courses, with 287 in 1933. Six years ago, after all the speed-up in the game, Sam Parks, Jr., won at Oakmont with 299. Jimmy Thomson second with 301.

To sum it all up, "record" scores do not necessarily signify the greatest performances. Take all the national championship records, open, amateur, or public links, and I'll count as the equal, if not the best of any, the 70 registered by Jesse Guilford in one qualifying round of the national amateur at The Country Club in 1922, in a deluge and with the fairways and greens near kin to a lake.

Did You Know?

Many leading batters start the season with heavy bats, but gradually reduce the weight as the hot weather arrives.

Sports Here and There

Don McNeill Eliminated

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—The plight of Don McNeill reached a new low yesterday when the Oklahoma City blond was eliminated in the quarterfinal round of the New York State Clay-Court tennis championships of Ladislav Hecht of New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, and it marked the seventh-straight tournament McNeill has lost since he captured the national title 10 months ago.

Olewine upset Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., co-holder with Kramer of the national doubles title, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3. The results in the lower half followed form, with Kramer defeating Gene Kamo of Los Angeles 6—3, 6—3, and Parker eliminating Seymour Greenberg, eastern intercollegiate champion 6—2, 6—2.

Parker and McNeill gained the doubles finals with a 6—3, 6—4 decision over Robin Hippenstiel, of San Bernardino, Calif., and Bill Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif.

Public Links Final

SPOKANE, July 19 (AP)—Toolroom worker Bill Welch of Houston matches shots with insurance underwriter Jack Kerns of Denver today in the finals of the National Public Links golf championship.

Kerns, be-spectacled, steady player, reached the last bracket with a 5-and-4 win over Art Pomy of Detroit. Welch came through his 36-hole semifinal just about as easily. He eliminated Pete Doll of Louisville, State amateur champion of Kentucky, 4 and 3.

The two finalists, off their game today, will tee off on fairly even terms. Each finished his match three strokes over par after clearing the first half of the semifinals in 70's, one under par.

Hogan Leads

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Golf's "Little Joe Di Maggio"—Ben Hogan—slammed another notch yesterday into the greatest money streak the game ever has known.

With a blazing five-under-par 66 that left such recent title winners as Craig Wood and Vic Ghezzi far in his wake, the slender Hershey, Pa., professional, captured first-round honors in the $5,000 Chicago Open championship at Elmhurst Country Club.

Making Records

LANCASTER, Pa., July 19 (AP)—Two junior national A. A. U. swimming records were established last night by Margaret Chambers, of Washington, and the Lancaster Swimming Association relay quartet. Miss Chambers, representing the Lakewood S. C. of Baltimore, set a new mark of 31.4 seconds in the 50-meter freestyle.

The Lancaster relay team won the junior national 400-meter freestyle in 4:57.8, breaking the old record of 5:07. Johnny Macionis, former Yale star from Philadelphia, won the 150-meter medley event, the first time the medley has been held over that distance, in 1:52.5.

Falkenburg Wins

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Bobby Falkenburg, the Hollywood, Calif., youngster, who still wears a cast on his left arm, just toyed with Henry Osten of Garden City, N. Y., to take the eastern boys' tennis singles crown 7—5, 6—2. Then he came back with Jack Hersh of Cleveland to trounce the New Jersey pair of Alan Watson of Elizabeth and Charles Oliver of Perth Amboy 6—4, 4—6, 6—2 for the doubles title.

The four-seeded players all swept into the semifinals in the junior tournament. Jimmy Evert of Chicago downed Henry Buttimer of San Francisco 4—6, 6—3, 9—7, and meets Irvin Dorfman of New York, who scored at 9—7, 6—2 over Tommy Falkenburg, Bobby's brother. E. Blair Hawley, New York, and Dick Cooley, Rye, N. Y., downed Bob Wasserman, New York, 6—1, 6—0, and Chip Cheney, Berkeley, Calif., 8—6, 6—4, respectively, to climb into the other two semifinal brackets.

Braves

First Game

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine 2b	5	0	0	1	3	0	0
Stewart rf	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Vaughan ss	3	1	1	5	2	1	0
Van Robays lf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Fletcher 1b	5	0	1	1	10	1	0
Di Maggio cf	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Handley 3b	4	0	1	2	0	2	0
Lopez c	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Heintzelman p	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	37	5	8	9	27	11	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	3	1	0	0	1	2	1
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sisti 2b	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Ross lf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Gremp 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
F. Waner rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Earley p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tobin*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowell†	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	4	4	27	10	3

*Batted for Earley in eighth. †Ran for Waner in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Fletcher, Di Maggio, Handley 2, Van Robays, Ross. Two-base hit, Handley. Stolen base, Vaughan. Sacrifice, Vaughan. Double plays, Handley, Gustine and Fletcher; Fletcher, Vaughan and Fletcher. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 9, Boston 6. Bases on balls, by Heintzleman 5, by Johnson 2, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Heintzelman 2, by Johnson, by Lamanna. Hits, off Johnson, 6 in 3-1-3 innings; off Earley, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Lamanna, none in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Reardon, Magerkurth, Stewart. Time, 2 h. 4 m. Attendance, 4,000.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	3	1	0	0	8	0	0
Cooney cf	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Sisti 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberge 3b	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Masi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	3	5	0
Rowell 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Moore rf	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	4	6	7	27	12	0

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Stewart rf	5	1	0	0	2	0	0
Garms 3b	4	0	2	2	0	4	0
Vaughan ss	5	1	3	4	0	4	0
Fletcher 1b	3	0	2	2	14	3	0
Van Robays lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
DiMaggio cf	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Martin 2b	4	0	1	1	2	6	0
Baker c	3	0	2	3	4	0	0
*Anderson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Davis c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan p	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Dietz p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkie p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	12	14	†26	19	0

*Ran for Baker in seventh. †Two out when winning run scored. ‡Batted for Errickson in eighth. §Batted for Roberge in ninth. **Ran for Montgomery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Garms, Vaughan, Di Maggio, Roberge, Miller, Rowell, Moore. Two-base hits, Vaughan, Baker, Roberge. Stolen bases, Cooney 2, Vaughan, Rowell. Double plays, West and Berres; Vaughan, Martin and Fletcher. Left on base, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Sullivan 4, by Errickson 2, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Sullivan 3, by Lamanna. Hits, off Sullivan, 4 in 8 innings (none out in 9th); off Dietz, 0 in ⅔ (pitched to one batter); off Wilkie, 2 in 0 innings (pitched to two batters); off Errickson, 12 in 8 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Sullivan. Winning pitcher, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Wilkie. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Dunn. Attendance, 3,315.

It is possible to figure out 362,880 different batting orders from a nine-man line-up.

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knickerbocker 2b	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Appling ss	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
Kuhel 1b	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Wright rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Solters lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Webb 3b	4	2	2	2	5	3	1
Turner c	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
Rigney p	4	0	2	4	0	2	0
Totals	37	4	7	10	30	6	2

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Newsome ss	5	0	1	1	2	3	0
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Spence lf	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Cronin 3b	4	1	0	0	1	2	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	3	4	14	0	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	1	5	0
Di Maggio cf	5	0	0	0	4	0	0
Peacock c	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Grove p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	38	3	9	11	29	14	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—4
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Di Maggio, Peacock, Wright, Rigney 2. Two-base hits, Peacock, Foxx, Wright. Three-base hits, Rigney. Stolen base, Webb. Sacrifices, Finney, Doerr, Grove. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 10, Chicago 5. Bases on balls, by Grove, by Rigney 2. Struck out, by Grove, by Rigney 3. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve and McGowan. Time, 1h. 49m. Attendance, 2,624 paid, 6,482 women.

Sabin vs. Malloy

GROSSINGER LAKE, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Wayne Sabin, Reno, and Gardner Mulloy, Miami, made certain yesterday to carry off between them at least one of two titles in tomorrow's finals of the Sullivan County Tennis championships. The pair meet for the singles title, and in the doubles take on Ronald Edwards, San Jose State University, and George Pero, Miami.

Sabin won his way to the concluding singles match by downing George Toley, University of Southern California, 6—1, 6—4 and 9—7, while in the other semifinal test, Mulloy whipped Francisco Segura, Ecuadorian champion, 10—8, 3—6,

Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Saturday, July 19, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Rhythm Makers On Their Own Drums

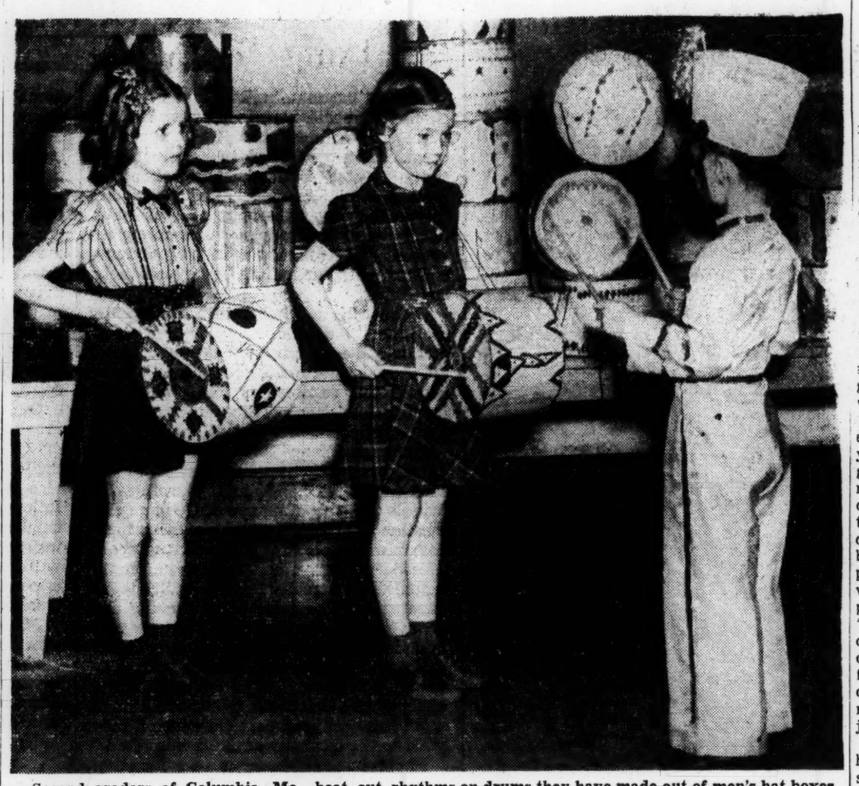
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

Little second-graders in Columbia, Mo., beat musical rhythms of their own on handmade drums, as part of their training in music appreciation. The children paint stiff hat boxes with colorful designs, make them into drums and beat out rhythms that they feel correspond to their designs. Percussion instruments are also in use in the third grade, which has a "rhythm orchestra" of bells, triangles, tambourines, sticks, xylophones, and drums. Fourth graders add a few instruments to their orchestra, and the songs of Stephen Foster and other writers. In the fifth grade pioneer dances of the covered wagon days are performed with all the elaborations of the frontier square dance and Virginia reel.

Besides the drums, the orchestras, and the pioneer dances, each elementary school has a choir and every member has his choir robe. Those who have been members for one year display eight notes on the sleeve of their robe. Sixteen notes designates a two-year member.

At the end of the school year, students from all six elementary schools in Columbia play together in a special concert for the townspeople. It is a high point of the year for the children, and the adults marvel that children can turn out such a finished performance on their tiny instruments. Miss Flossie Belle McDonald as superintendent of public school music has charge of this work.



Second graders of Columbia, Mo., beat out rhythms on drums they have made out of men's hat boxes

A Mothers' Co-operative for Summer Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any group of four or five mothers can create a happier summer for themselves and their children by a little co-operative effort. This involves no elaborate play group or more formal program for older children. Simply, each mother invites all the children to her house once or twice a week for a few hours of the kind of fun that she is best qualified to superintend.

An informal but successful plan of this sort has functioned for five summers now among a certain group of mothers. There is a span of five years between the ages of the oldest and youngest children, so nothing intellectual has been attempted, and the children come or not, voluntarily. In general, however, each mother makes her specialty so entertaining that all nine children turn up at every opportunity.

Three years ago when the children averaged about five years old the activities were of the simplest sort. One mother took them on a picnic once or twice a week, another read out loud or told stories, the third helped spontaneous dramatizations of such old favorites as the Gingerbread Boy and the Little Red Hen, and the fourth played singing games like London Bridge and Here We Go Looby Loo.

In the next couple of years various changes were introduced. For example, one mother took the children on rainy afternoons, and the children popped corn, toasted marshmallows, pulled molasses candy, and made fudge. Another mother started them on the simplest kind of pressed flower books which included a good deal of writing for the benefit of beginning writers. The singing progressed from kindergarten games to easy rondos like Frere Jacques.

This summer the children are from five to ten years old, and further variations are indicated. So now the program, informal as always, runs like this: the singing mother has a splendid selection of phonograph records ranging all the way from Peter and the Wolf to the Beethoven Fifth Symphony. For an hour twice a week the children come to her house to listen to music. Several of them are making their own flutes and drums from the directions in "Creative Music," by Satis N. Coleman.

Games Indoors And Out

The ex-story telling and reading mother felt that her literary career was ended now that most of the children can read. As her children happen to love games and have collected a great variety over the course of years, she decided to try a few hours of game playing each week. This experiment has been a decided success. Among the games provided are parchesi, Chinese checkers, real checkers, chess (of a feeble sort), Birds and Authors (Parker Bros.) and Farmers educational electric maps. The younger children play Peter Rabbit, a simplified version of parchesi, and dominos. Children enjoy all kinds of card games of which the favorites are probably pounce, slap jack, and double canfield, and the rules followed in this group are the rules of the 10-cent store edition of Hoyle.

For her contribution the third mother bought a few of the usual outdoor summer games. She had enough flat lawn for a good croquet field, and she made room for a badminton net with deck tennis possibilities. She collected four horseshoes, and quoits is now added to her repertoire.

Sewing Class For Boys and Girls

The fourth mother has a very popular class in sewing for boys and girls alike. The girls make doll clothes, and the boys have learned to sew on buttons, stitch up sails for their boats, and do spool knitting. Tying knots is a further divertissement which appeals to boys as well as girls.

A very flexible program like this can be arranged by any group of three or four mothers. It solves all the entertainment problems of the summer months, and by keeping the children busy and amused gives each mother extra hours of leisure.

Mrs. B. B. P., Massachusetts

A Saturday Column

Your Child's Everyday Speech Can Be Beautiful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Friedrich Schorr

Metropolitan Opera star, vocal coach. Head of the Voice Department of the Julius Hartt School of Music

In preparing their child for the future, parents often overlook one of his greatest safeguards, the factor which plays a leading role in determining his coming social and business success — proper speech.

"They wases," "ain'ts," "he on'ts" and other grammatical impurities are, of course, quickly spotted and swept vigorously from his vocabulary. It is less obvious, but equally disastrous, poor pronunciation, tone and rhythm, together with bad phraseology which are all too commonly allowed to go unchecked and to spoil a child's way of speaking.

Proper speech habits can be easily and enjoyably instilled in a youngster, if his parents will begin this training in his early and most formative years. Humorous daily recitations of the old favorite tongue ticklers. "She sells seashells down at the seashore," "red rubber buggy bumpers," "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers: where is the peck of pickled peppers that Peter Piper picked?" and "How much wood would the woodchuck chuck if the woodchuck could chuck wood?" will lay the foundation towards making him conscious of clear and distinct pronunciation. From that point on objective teaching may be employed.

Surrounding a child with a home atmosphere of beautiful speech so that he will become accustomed not only to proper grammar and pronunciation, but to exquisite moulding of phrases, moderation in word tones, and vocal rhythm is perhaps more important than any single factor. Parents cannot be too careful in watching their own speech as well as that of their offspring's associates.

Half the skill in teaching correct speech, I have found from tutoring hundreds of boys and girls in voice, depends upon the ability to make it as much fun as possible. Taking the child to fine shows and movies where he can hear, and unconsciously absorb the principles of good diction; escorting him to concerts, operas, operettas, and recitals where he can acquire a feeling for musical and tonal rhythm; encouraging him to speak and sing in time to music, and urging him to read, with feeling, his most exciting books so as to erase any trace of monotony from his speech, are just a few of the many excellent ways of doing this.

Another, and one of the most advanced methods, is through the use of a phonograph. Not so long ago children's records were tinny affairs which squealed out, in a high squeaky voice, "Three Blind Mice" or "Ring Around a Rosy." Manufacturers soon discovered that youngsters were too intelligent an audience to be satisfied with such poor products. So today, the leading recording companies are putting out records for children which not only are interesting, but are models of vocal perfection.

Vernon Crane's well modulated, expressive and clean-cut tones sound out about "Sugar Cookie Flats," "Edward, the Dignified Monkey," and "Rollicking Roller Skates." Yvonne Ravell, whose voice, incidentally, is so musical that it is difficult to distinguish her speaking from her singing tones, relates groups of the most popular fairy tales. Either of these, or any other of the good children's narrators, make excellent ideals for your child to pattern his speech after. Stimulate him to talk along with them, to mimic their tones (excluding the definitely imaginative ones of course), the flow and pacing of their words.

By so instructing him to use his speech and voice correctly you are removing an important stumbling block from his life. For he will then never have a vocal defect to handicap him in his dealings with others.

Courtesy Camp Sangamon, in Vermont

Deep Discussion

Rather a Tubby-and-Buddy conversation, if those small boys of Le Pelley's comic strip ever sit still long enough to look like this. They may be watching their diminutive sailboat, but anyone can see that they are also discussing important matters, as small boys have a way of doing. Summers at camp give this sort of chance, especially if the camp is awake to the child's need of wholesome normal living and does not have too full a program. These cool-looking water-sprites are attending a camp that provides farm experiences—hay-making, cows, pets, and gardening—along with the more usual camp doings.

Courses in Radio And Visual Aids

During this present summer, courses in radio and visual aids will be offered at The Ohio State University by Keith Tyler and Lloyd Ramseyer. Edgar Dale will teach a course in audio-visual aids during the summer quarter at the University of Chicago.

Five-Year-Olds Make a 'Church' Then Visit an Actual One

Helen E. Jaeger, kindergarten teacher in Philadelphia, describes a church experience with her kindergarten pupils.

Work began in earnest in the kindergarten after a child suggested, "Let's make a church—a big one—to sit in."

The original structure was quite simple, a large rectangular enclosure with a wide doorway at one end and eight kindergarten chairs in two rows inside. Then gradually our building acquired arched windows with colored paper "glass," "song" books on the chairs, a tall steeple enclosing at its top three wrist-bells suspended on a dowel stick and attached to long ropes.

Some real church experience for the entire group was desirable. We chose for a visit a nearby Episcopal church which looks almost as if it had been transported intact from some village of old England. We wandered about looking at the windows and still feeling a bit strange, when to our surprise the rector came to welcome us. He took time to show the children everything which might be of interest to them. The organist came to practice and suggested that with three adults to help we could certainly get the children up the steps to the belfry. The passage was narrow and the stairs steep and winding, but the end was worth the climb. Everyone helped ring the bell, clinging to the ropes wherever he could find a space for his hands. It was a gloriously satisfying experience and well worth the steep ascent.

As we stood in the church once more one of the children asked the rector to read the Bible. We sat quite still in the long empty pews listening to the story, and as the reading finished the organist played the old familiar hymns which many of the children knew.

We had felt "church," for we had been hushed, awed, joyous, and reverent by turns, and it seemed well that our experience should have ended not with our joyous tumult in the belfry but in the church itself, quietly, and with a simple reverence.

Reprinted from the May, 1941, number of Childhood Education.

Courtesy Camp Idlewilde in New Hampshire

Not 'Sweet and Low' This Time!

But it is fun, as is most of what goes on at camp. Whether getting together to make impromptu music on miscellaneous instruments, or to hike or swim or take part in any other camp activity, the comradeship gives the doing a special flavor. Campers usually return at the end of the summer knowing better how to pull together. And a dash of nonsense like this "orchestra" helps to bring it about.

Adult Study Groups in Home Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this beautiful California town, which lies at the edge of blue hills and looks over the fruitful San Gabriel Valley, families have come to live in a small town which includes many advantages enjoyed by city dwellers. From early days its builders have cultivated wholesome living among flowering streets and gardens; have encouraged teachers and school authorities to keep educational standards high. In every way they have worked to make it a good home town.

One of the most helpful of its many activities is the Adult Educational Department. There are daytime classes in dressmaking, millinery, home decoration, hooked-rug making, woodcarving, crafts, etc. Instruction in music, in all its branches, and in any other subject for which there may be sufficient demand can be had for the asking. All of these classes are held in well equipped school rooms where neighbors work together, get better acquainted and in countless ways promote good community spirit.

At night the classes hum with activity. Busy people carry on favorite hobbies, learn to improve their occupational skills, learn to make better homes and gardens; and, most of all, find companionship among neighbors with mutual interests.

In the evening upholstery class, chairs are taken apart, repaired with new webbing, springs retied, worn filling and covers replaced with new materials. Men and women spend "next to nothing" for new-looking furniture, and in the process make friends with fellow workers.

Another study group does choral singing, trained by a well known singer. This group is one of several in the vicinity of Los Angeles where choral singing is enjoyed.

Home defense here means working, learning and guarding the good American way of living.

F. McK. H.

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The Home Forum

Still Looking Westward

I SUPPOSED THAT it was just a train. Not different from other trains. And yet—I wondered. In any case, it is evidently considered a special privilege for one to travel by *El Capitan*.

I was in New Mexico, planning to go further west to the Grand Canyon. Because, for untold years, it had been a scandal in our family that I had never seen this wonder of the world. And lately Mr. Priestley's "Midnight in the Desert" had stirred in me the first real curiosity. But, when I heard the proffered railroad arrangements, I faltered. While I was eager to see the Canyon, yet there were limits to the preliminary steps which I was willing to take.

The ticket-agent said I should go by motor-bus to Albuquerque, leaving Santa Fé at about two o'clock and dining at the other end of the bus line; after which I was to board a train and continue for half-an-hour until I came to a certain junction called, as I remember, Belen. Presently along would pull a through western train having sleeping-cars attached, in which they intended me to remain until the inhuman hour of, shall we say, five-thirty on the following morning when I would be in Williams, Arizona, from which a branch line runs up to the Canyon.

* * *

Now it happens that five-thirty in the morning is not, to my way of thinking, a felicitous hour. I prefer to sleep in some stationary place, too, and to travel by daylight whenever possible. At this explanation the ticket-agent smiled. In any case, he said, there is nothing to see between Santa Fé and Williams. I disagreed, contending that for me there would be a great deal. However, he held to his formula that the only proper way to go to the Grand Canyon was to follow the directions which he had already laid down. I went away sadly, wavering as to whether I was going to see the Canyon even this year. Back at the ranch, my host felt that perhaps a way out might be found. I handed him maps and timetables, and for some while he pondered the problem while the dogs outside barked at those astonishingly near and brilliant stars which overhung the valley. In the end, his verdict came quite simply: "Obviously, the thing for you to do is to take *El Capitan*. You could go at two o'clock from Lamy and be in Williams the same night at 9:45. Without change."

I sighed with relief. Never having heard of *El Capitan*, the name alone carried the conviction of practicality. So the plan was made that my host and I should go next morning for a further consultation. It was a sparklingly blue morning, frost on the air and snow glinting on the tips of all those piñon and scrub oak trees which clothed the mountainsides. The ticket-agent was unresponsive. He supposed I could go by *El Capitan*, but he made it clear that nobody ever did—at least, not from Santa Fé. They went invariably by the way he had previously indicated. Why, only yesterday, three ladies from La Fonda—elderly ladies, too. Perhaps I had met them.

* * *

When we insisted, he invented all manner of reasons why I should not take *El Capitan*. Now he thought that the train went so fast that I wouldn't be able to see the scenery, anyhow. The thing to do was to sleep en route. Then I would be prepared for any adventure which might follow. To which I retorted that he did not know me, sleeping-cars being among my pet aversions. We inquired whether it was not possible to book a seat on *El Capitan*, and he admitted that it was. Yes, the train stopped at Lamy. Yes, Wednesday was one of the days when it came through. Well, if I really wished it, he supposed he could wire for a reservation. More and more, I began to wonder about this train. I began to think it must be something right out of the ordinary. And who were the privileged persons who traveled by it? What should I do in order to deserve to be an associate of theirs? In the end, the reservation was made and, on the day determined, I stepped on board *El Capitan* on the heels of the Governor of New Mexico and his lady.

On the outside, *El Capitan* resembles *The Chief* by which I had traveled to Santa Fé from Chicago. It is thrillingly streamlined—all rounded corners and bright trimmings. It slid silently and speedily alongside the platform at Lamy, and with us on board it slid out again. Inside, it was unlike other trains. For it had no compartments and no sections with upper berths and lower; in place of these, it had only separate chairs, arranged in pairs, so that they could be straight by day and horizontal by night. People sleep so, tipped back or sprawled across two chairs if the train is not crowded. And what they lack in luxury, they certainly make up in speed.

I sat down in my place next a window and, to my relief, no one sat beside me; for what, in any other case, I could have done with my small luggage and with my extra coat, my books and my copy of the Monitor bought at La Fonda that day, I didn't know. I sat down and prepared to be proper and reserved and Bostonian as usual. But I did not know *El Capitan*.

* * *

El Capitan is an experience. Its atmosphere being deliciously unconventional, everybody at once spoke to everybody else. I could no more stay aloof from the other passengers, from the conductor and the brakeman, than I could refrain from patting the cold wet nose of a dog which pushes its head against my knees. The conductor had a little desk and a chair immediately behind my seat, so that my opening conversation was with him. He was amazed that I came from Boston, for a reason not apparent to me; then he was even more amazed that I was going to Williams, Arizona, not to California. For everybody went straight through to the Coast, he said. Oh, yes, of course, it was a good idea to see the Grand Canyon. He wasn't sure, but he thought I would like it. If I liked those dramatic pink cliffs rising sheer from the sandy plain between Albuquerque and Gallup—and his shrewd eyes saw plainly enough what I felt about those—I was fairly sure to be more delighted with the colors of the Canyon. He told me tall tales about the Navaho country that he said was behind those cliffs; he even pointed out an occasional Navaho village perched far back in one of the elbows of the rock-cliffs. For a long while that afternoon, I talked to him over my shoulder, and from him I learned much.

The brakeman kept coming through the car, of course—an alert, stalwart young person who turned his eyes frequently upon my copy of the Monitor. I resolved to give it to him when I had finished with it; but he did not wait for that—not he. Pausing by my chair, he inquired quite courteously whether he might have it later; and I told him as candidly that it was already his. He knew all about this newspaper and that he was particularly fortunate to be given a Saturday issue on account of the Weekly Magazine Section. Every time he strode through the car, during the evening, carrying his swinging lantern, we smiled like old-time friends.

* * *

Next there was the woman in the seat directly in front of me, with her little girl. She was not an attractive little girl; she whined and she twisted and she hung over the back of her chair, waving her lollipop entirely too close to my person. I frowned. This time I would really remain staid and unapproachable. But it didn't last. I simply could not carry it off in that atmosphere of camaraderie. Soon I knew all about them. They had come aboard at Albuquerque where the child's grandmother lived, where a whole bevy of aunts and small cousins had waved them good-by; they were going, of course, to California where they lived. And, when the mother learned that I was leaving the train at Williams, she was glad because perhaps the conductor would allow Susan to sleep in my empty place. Before I said good-night, I knew that the conductor would.

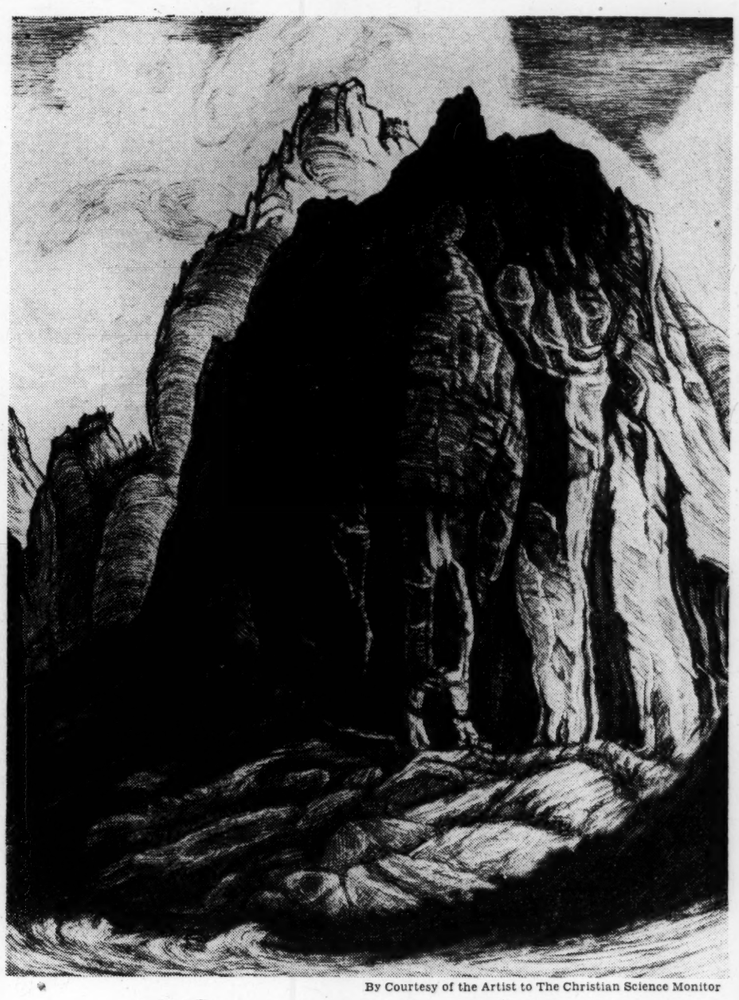
Then there was the elderly man further down the car who was traveling alone to join his son in Los Angeles. He was not too steady when he tried to walk up and down the corridor of that fast-moving train; so a trim little nurse in uniform held him firmly by the arm and gave him a final pat on the shoulder in just the manner that she had handed Susan her lollipop. Across from me was a woman who seemed to be finding her journey a trial. Perhaps she had come from further away than Chicago where she boarded *El Capitan*. In any case, she pounded her pillow vigorously; she twisted about in her place, she went and got herself a drink of water and, when she simply must talk to some responsive person, she talked to me. The younger woman behind her, too, had become a pal of hers. They shared their supper from paper bags and went together for a breath of air when, infrequently, the train stopped. Presently I felt I had known them always.

* * *

As it drew near the time for me to leave the train at Williams, Arizona, all these people were preparing themselves for the night. I was fascinated. They adopted all manner of technique. Some simply gave up to sleep just as they were, taking off hats perhaps and tipping back their chairs. Others made the most elaborate preparations. An attractive young woman reappeared in black pajamas piped in cherry color, her hair neatly tied up in a matching handkerchief. There were all varieties between. I watched, secretly grateful that I was not going all the way. It was true I had never enjoyed sleeping-cars; but, looking on at these subterfuges, I began to note a change in my comfort values. Even to stretch out in an upper berth—that had its advantages.

Then there were lights and a quick slowing-down of the train. The conductor came, and the brakeman with his lantern, to help me off with my luggage. Susan, half-asleep now, hung impatiently over the back of her seat, eager for me to be gone. Lights in the car had been dimmed. I felt I was deserting them all. Almost I felt I should go on with them to California. One man was leaving the train when I did, but he disappeared quickly into the night. A little Negro porter picked up my bags and led the way toward the dim hotel. A trifle wistfully, I watched *El Capitan* glide away. It had become to me as definite and as ingratiating a personality as *The Chief*, or as such ships as the *Berengaria* or the *Rotterdam* or the *Queen Mary*. I shall remember *El Capitan* with affection. But, to this day, I have not discovered why that ticket-agent tried so hard to keep me from traveling by it.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"EAST TEMPLE": *A Lithograph by Adele Watson*

PRIMARILY A PAINTER, Miss Watson displays in her lithographs the same sense of color which she brings to her work in oils. She has painted much on both the eastern and western coasts of America, but the vast natural formations, the vivid color, and the great elevations found in the Zion and Bryce Canyons of Utah have particularly attracted her. Recently an exhibition of her lithographs has been held in California where her work is well known.

Bird Chorus

In the half-darkness before morning,
suddenly up from the dew-laced earth,
this chorus of voices begins and increases—
bright silver blades ringing, continuing
against the growing shield of the sunrise.

DANIEL SMYTHE

„Een verandering van basis"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET ALGEMEEN gelooven de menschen, dat zekere gestadige verandering onvermijdelijk en misschien zelfs wenschelijk is. Zij brengen een belangrijk gedeelte van hun tijd door met werk, dat er op gericht is tot andere toestanden, bevredigender dan de tegenwoordige stand van zaken, te komen, of in vrees voor omstandigheden, die buiten hun macht schijnen te staan, en waarvan zij de gevolgen trachten te voorkomen of te beperken.

Menigmaal hoort men zeggen: „Ik heb een verandering noodig;" „Ik ben dien eeuwigen sleur moede;" „Als ik maar eens uit deze omgeving weg kon komen!" Spruit al deze rusteloosheid niet voort uit de begeerten en grillen van een verkeerden zin van stoffelijke afhankelijkheid en stoffelijk vertrouwen?

De Christelijke Wetenschap geeft een rustgevend, bevredigend en bewijsbaar antwoord op al dergelijke menschelijke eischen en verlangens. Zij openbaart den eeuwigen aard van God en Zijn schepping, toont aan, dat Zijn wet onveranderlijk is en altijd werkt, dat geestelijke werkelijkheden niet veranderen, en dat wij individueel steeds beter kunnen leeren ze met goed gevolg te benutten. Altijd zijn de feiten van het werkelijke zijn harmonisch. De Ontdekster en Grondlegster der Christelijke Wetenschap, Mary Baker Eddy, zegt in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [*Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift*], blz. 162): „De uitwerking van deze Wetenschap bestaat hierin, dat het menschelijk gemoed tot een verandering van basis komt, zoodat het zich over kan geven aan de harmonie van het goddelijk Gemoed."

Deze „verandering van basis" is een fundamenteele verandering van vertrouwen op de stof tot geestelijk begrijpen en overtuigdzijn van de waarheid van het werkelijke zijn. De Bijbel bevat talrijke voorbeelden van de gunstige gevolgen, die verkregen werden door te vertrouwen op geestelijke macht in plaats van op stoffelijke middelen. In het een en twintigste hoofdstuk van Genesis lezen wij, dat Hagar en haar zoon uit Abrahams huis werden weggezonden. In het begin was zij verpletterd en verbijsterd door hetgeen haar overkomen was. Door honger en dorst gekweld, door eenzaamheid bevangen, met gedachten verduisterd door vrees, wrok, zelfbeklag en wanhoop, wierp zij zich volkomen ontmoedigd op den grond en verwachtte dood en vernietiging voor zichzelf en haar kind. Toen, zooals het verhaal luidt (Genesis, 21:17, 19), riep, „de Engel Gods . . . Hagar toe uit den hemel en zeide tot haar: Wat is u, Hagar? Vrees niet. . . . En God opende hare oogen dat zij eenen waterput zag." De „waterput", die in de menschelijke behoefte van haar en haar zoon voorzag, was daar aldoor geweest, maar werd voor haar eerst zichtbaar toen zij in gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke visie, ophield met bevreesd te zijn en hierdoor in staat was te zien, wat reeds voor haar gereed stond.

In Gods heelal is niets dat genezen, veranderd of verbeterd dient te worden, want al wat Hij gemaakt heeft, is volmaakt. Het menschdom moet zich echter afwenden van het verkeerde begrip, dat het bestaan stoffelijk is, en daardoor in staat worden om te zien en te benutten wat God voor Zijn kinderen heeft bereid.

Indien iemands omgeving niet prettig schijnt en het verlangen naar andere levensomstandigheden en misschien naar andere menschelijke verhoudingen een groote plaats in de gedachte inneemt, moet de oplossing van zulk een vraagstuk gevonden worden door verbetering van het denken. Hetgeen men in zijn bewustzijn als werkelijkheid aanvaardt, vormt zijn gedachtelijke omgeving. Indien men verkeerde inblazingen, zooals geprikkeldheid, teleurstelling, onrust en kritiek buitensluit en deze vervangt door goddelijke ideeën, tot uiting komend in vriendelijkheid, geestelijke blijdschap, welwillendheid jegens anderen, onzelfzuchtigheid en dergelijke, zal het gevolg daarvan een gevoel van vrijheid wezen, waar eerst gebondenheid scheen te bestaan.

Omdat God Gemoed is, is er slechts één Gemoed en dit Gemoed is nooit moede, bezwaard, verward of overwerkt. De werkelijke mensch weerspiegelt God, Gemoed, in geestelijke eigenschappen en is even harmonisch als zijn goddelijke bron. De werkelijke mensch weerspiegelt God in onafgebroken werkzaamheid.

Iemand, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeerde, heeft leeren inzien, dat enkel stoffelijke verandering, door menschelijke rusteloosheid ingegeven, niet het ware middel tot genezing is. Hij voelde zich ziek, meende, dat hij op het punt stond zenuwziek te worden, en ging daarom op reis. Na een paar weken bevond hij, dat hij zich zeer ongelukkig voelde en ook lichamelijk niets beter was geworden. Toen hij daarop in gebed Gods leiding zocht, besefte hij, dat hij naar een stoffelijke omstandigheid had uitgezien, die hem zou genezen en opheffen, en dat juist door die gedachtelijke houding en stoffelijke verwachting zijn gedachten niet boven zijn moeilijkheid was uitgestegen. Ernstig begon hij zijn gedachten te wenden naar de waarheid, dat gezondheid, geluk, vrede, in de eerste plaats geestelijk zijn, dat zij altijd en overal aanwezig zijn en den mensch als Gods kind toebehooren. Deze geestelijk-verlichte gedachtehouding bracht al spoedig verkwikking en genezing.

Met zijn rijk, geestelijk inzicht richtte de groote Apostel Paulus de volgende vermaning tot de groep Christenen te Filippi (Filippenzen, 2:5): „Dat gevoelen [gemoed] zij in u hetwelk ook in Christus Jezus was." Ieder, die heden deze vermaning opvolgt, zijn denken baseert op het ééne goddelijk Gemoed en de inblazingen van het bedenken des vleesches terugwijst, zal zichzelf genezing brengen en meehelpen om betere toestanden in de wereld naderbij te brengen.

Velen hebben bevonden, dat de beste wijze om daadwerkelijke verbetering in de dagelijksche ervaring aan te brengen is, gehoor te geven aan de liefdevolle uitnoodiging van onzen Wegwijzer, Christus Jezus, die gezegd heeft (Mattheus, 11:28): „Komt herwaarts tot mij, allen die vermoeid en belast zijt, en ik zal u rust geven."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"A change of base"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN IN GENERAL believe that constant change of some sort is inevitable, and perhaps even desirable. They spend a considerable portion of their time in activity devoted to the bringing about of altered conditions which promise to be more satisfactory than the present state of affairs, or in fearing or attempting to prevent and lessen the results of circumstances which appear to be beyond their control.

Frequently one hears such statements as these: "I need a change;" "I'm tired of this endless routine;" "If only I could get away from these surroundings!" Does not all this restlessness result from the longings and vagaries of a wrong sense of material dependence and reliance?

Christian Science gives a quieting, adequate, and demonstrable answer to all such human demands and yearnings. It reveals the eternal nature of God and His creation; it shows that His law is unalterable, always operating; that spiritual realities do not vary; and that we, as individuals, may steadily learn to utilize them effectually. The facts of real being are always harmonious. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 162), "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

This "change of base" is a fundamental change from material reliance to spiritual understanding and conviction of the truth of real being. The Bible offers many examples of the beneficial results obtained by relying upon spiritual power instead of material means. In the twenty-first chapter of Genesis we are told that Hagar and her son were sent away from Abraham's home. She was at first overwhelmed and bewildered by what had befallen her. Driven by hunger and thirst, assailed by loneliness, her thoughts darkened by fear, resentment, self-pity, and despair, she sank down utterly discouraged, expecting death and destruction for herself and her child. Then, as the record states (Genesis 21:17, 19), an "angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, What aileth thee, Hagar? fear not. . . . And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water." The "well of water" which met her human need and that of her son was there all the time, but it became apparent to her only as, obedient to the divine vision, she ceased to be afraid, and thus was enabled to see what was already at hand.

There is nothing in God's universe which needs to be healed, changed, or corrected, for all that He has made is perfect. Mankind, however, must turn from the false view of existence as material, and so be enabled to perceive and utilize what God has provided for His offspring.

If one's environment seems to be irksome, and a craving for other surroundings and it may be for other human relationships, is uppermost in thought, the solution to such a problem must come through improved thinking. What one accepts into his consciousness as having reality constitutes his mental environment. Let one exclude false suggestions, such as irritation, frustration, unrest, and criticism, and replace them with divine ideas, expressed in kindness, spiritual joy, consideration for others, unselfishness, and the like, and the resultant condition will be a sense of freedom where bondage had seemed to be.

God being Mind, there is but one Mind, and this Mind is never weary, burdened, confused, or overworked. The real man reflects God, Mind, in spiritual qualities, and is as harmonious as his divine source. The real man reflects God in ceaseless activity.

That merely material change prompted by human restlessness is not the true means of healing was learned by a student of Christian Science. Feeling ill and believing himself to be on the verge of a nervous collapse, he went away from home on a trip. After some weeks he found himself quite unhappy and not improved physically. Then, prayerfully seeking guidance from God, he realized that he had been looking for a material situation to heal and uplift him and by that very mental attitude and material expectation, his thought had been dwelling at the level of his difficulty. He began earnestly to turn his thought to the truth that health, happiness, peace, are primarily spiritual, that they are always present, everywhere, and that they belong to man as God's child. Refreshment and healing shortly resulted from this spiritually enlightened state of thought.

Out of deep spiritual perception, the great Apostle Paul admonished the group of Christians at Philippi (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." Anyone today who follows this admonition and bases his thinking upon the one divine Mind, refusing the suggestions of the carnal mind, will heal himself and help to hasten the appearing of better conditions in the world.

Many have found that the way to bring practical improvement into everyday experience is to accept and live the loving invitation of our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who said (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

New England's Swiss Landscape

ONE MAY RIDE to the top of Mount Willard in an omnibus, but it is not a severe walk. . . . We found refreshment in that steep, unvarying line of shade, with its mossy banks, starred with a delicate oxalis, the pigmy cornus, groundpine, club moss, and harebells. Nothing was to be seen, so thick was the forest, until we reached the top of the mountain, about 3,500 feet above the sea. Here, after two or three hundred yards of comparative level, the wood suddenly opened, and we found ourselves standing on the very pinnacle of the great cliff which we saw last night, blocking up The Notch.

The effect was magical. The sky had in the meantime partially cleared, and patches of sunny gold lay upon the dark mountains. Under our feet yawned the tremendous gulf of The Notch, roofed with belts of cloud, which floated across from summit to summit nearly at our level; so that we stood, as in the organ loft of some grand cathedral, looking down into its dim nave. At the further end, over the fading lines of some nameless mountain, stood Chocorua, purple with distance, terminating the majestic vista. It was a picture which the eye could take in at one glance: no landscape could be more simple or more sublime. . . .

I had never heard this view particularly celebrated, and was therefore the more impressed by its wonderful beauty. As a simple picture of a mountain-pass, seen from above, it cannot be surpassed in Switzerland. Something like it I have seen in the Taurus; otherwise I can recall no view with which to compare it. A portion of the effect, of course, depends on the illumination, but no traveller who sees it on a day of mingled clouds and sunshine will be disappointed.—From "At Home and Abroad," by BAYARD TAYLOR (1871).

Blue Garden

(Newport)

If you would seek for beauty, come with me
To a secluded garden that I love,
Where all the flowers are blue. Close by, the sea,
On sunny days, will match the sky above.

And come again at cool of twilight hour
When stars begin to show; and moon, upon
This quiet spot, illumes each leaf and flower—
Still fresh, still sweet, although the day is done.

If you would seek for beauty, walk with me
In this secluded garden near the sea.

MARY H. OLIVER

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Intimate Message: Washington

On Sending an Army Home, Just When Danger Grows . . By Joseph C. Harsch

Official Washington has high hopes of gathering yet more profits from the German invasion of Russia. But being extremely realistic in its current views about the world, the underlying motif of the past week here has been preparation for the moment when Hitler will be able to pull some of the Army divisions and air squadrons now in Russia back to either the Western or Near Eastern front.

This does not by any means imply that the experts here have written Russia off the books as an imminent loss. Russian resistance has surprised a lot of presumed experts here just as much as it undoubtedly surprised Berlin. Berlin expected their military blow to have a shattering effect not only on the Russian Army, but also on the Russian Government. Well trained and carefully organized "fifth columns" of Ukranians and White Russians had been prepared and sent ahead of the German armies. Their work was expected to undermine resistance and morale just as similar "fifth columns" had done so successfully for the campaigns of 1940.

The original German military timetable called for conquest of everything in the Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev area in about six weeks.

Washington was never quite as cynical about Russian resistance as Berlin. But the fact is that the Russians have put up a far better fight than had really been believed possible here. Instead of going to pieces and collapsing under the German blow, they seem to have put aside internal differences and shown quite unexpectedly high morale and a real will to resist. As a result Hitler has already paid a higher price for Russia than advance estimates here had figured.

But whatever the gap between the expected price and the actual price, Hitler's armies are still advancing into Russia even if at a slow and painful rate. The feeling of the moment here is that to expect anything but an ultimate German victory would be dangerously unrealistic. It is hoped the Russians can establish permanent lines somewhere—even if at the Urals— and keep an Eastern front alive. But it is not considered a prospect that one dare pin any future calculations on. In fact, to be realistic, it is being assumed that Hitler will be free to begin detaching air units from Russia in the very near future—possibly this coming week.

All of this is the background for the moves here. It is why the Army is so anxious to have Congress permit more leeway in the release of "selectees" after 12 months' service. A mandatory release would wipe out the effectiveness of at least half of the new Army at the very moment Hitler might be ready to hurl forces back from Russia at Iceland.

The President's press conference remarks yesterday about Iceland have the same possibility in view. If Russia does go down during July or August, Hitler could be ready to launch an airborne attack on Iceland—like the one on Crete—in late August or September. If all of the original "selectees" had been released and sent home by then, there would be nothing but the Navy, the Marine Corps and about four divisions of regulars to defend everything the United States has, including Iceland.

Moment of Extreme Danger

The moment when the first crop of "selectees" goes out and the new drafts come in is a moment of extreme danger which has the War Department generals losing not only sleep but even customary hours on the golf course. Unless Congress permits a change in the system so that releases and replacements can go on gradually and in accordance with circumstances of the moment, there will be a period when 12 months of gains in military effectiveness will be wiped out overnight and the Army, so far as being an active deterrent to any aggressive move against the United States, would be back just where it started a year ago.

The trouble is that the time of the change fits in so nicely with what can be the German timetable. If Russia falls soon, it would not only be the ideal moment for Hitler to try to drive American influence back out of Iceland, but also the ideal moment for Japan to make its next move either into Siberia or the East Indies. In these days being weak is to be in danger. The Axis Powers never attack an enemy at his peak of strength if they can avoid it. They always wait for his moment of weakness. The theory here is that to permit such a moment of weakness is to invite danger, while to rearrange the Selective Service so that the net strength of the Army is constantly going up is the way to greater security.

The same background is behind the publication of a "blacklist" of firms in Latin America which have Axis connections. It also lies behind Harry Hopkins' second trip to London and extensive redrawing of schedules for arms shipments to China, the Dutch East Indies and Siberia. While moving into Congress in a desperate attempt to prevent the moment of military weakness, the Administration took the offensive in Latin America and the Far East, and re-emphasized the determination to defend Iceland.

All of which could be unnecessary if Russia succeeds in holding the German armies. But except for the few faithful Communists whose confidence in Russia is unshakable, no one around here is expecting Russia to hold out a great deal longer. They feel that America has already gained about two months of valuable time for increasing its defense production and that it would be wise to be thankful for that and not expect too much more.

North, South, East, West:

Uses and Abuses of Controversy . . . . . By Frank L. Perrin

There was a time, and that quite recent, when many Americans resented the organized opposition to all-out aid for Britain. They were convinced that the responsibilities of their country in the world emergency could no longer be neglected. Much was being said which, in the opinion of these patriotic citizens, seemed to infringe upon or exceed the terms of the license permitting freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

It is the abuse and misuse of acquired or bestowed privileges that tends, always gradually and sometimes imperceptibly, to deprive the careless or the vicious of freedom gained. And yet it was not for a moment possible that in the Americas, of all countries, the right to speak, even in opposition to governmental and, broadly speaking, popular policies, would be summarily curtailed. Today it is apparent that what could not have been realized by resort to restrictive or dictatorial means has been all but accomplished by the inordinate zeal of the critics and opponents of what is patriotically labeled the American plan.

Those who have been greatly disturbed by the busy opponents of this plan have, perforce, read and listened to much that has been written and radiocast in the effort to arouse dissension and bring about division amongst the people. They have feared that the arguments might prove persuasive and convincing, and that the tide of popular thought might be turned against adequate preparedness for defense. Those with firm faith in the righteousness of the cause defended by free peoples have admitted no fear that they themselves might be influenced by the prejudices and bitter criticisms of those who style themselves isolationists, but whose arguments too often smack of the formulas, if not the accents, of alien ventriloquists.

Their Own Cause

But there has been, and is, serious apprehension that the youth of America, the boys whose parents bore the brunt of battle a quarter of a century ago, might be influenced to believe that the cause they are in turn called upon to defend is not their cause, but that only of those whose liberties have been surrendered to imposed dictatorships, or are seriously threatened by a greedy invader.

It is against this fear that the thought of the young men already called to the colors, as well as that of those who may eventually be called, that all, including those exempt from active service, should be safeguarded. The fear itself is, in fact, more imaginary than real. It is, in the last analysis, self-created. We need not, to be reassured, trace the inspiration of this directed propaganda of fear and the promptings of imagined immunity to its source. It is the publishing of libels and untruths that fixes guilt, rather than the suggestion or fabrication of libels to be uttered.

In calm and serious appraisal of the record, let us reassure ourselves by realizing just how sanely and wisely, on the whole, the American people have conducted themselves and their affairs through recurring crises, past and present. With reasonable regularity these tests and trials have come in the guise of war, of political and economic experiments, of temptations to attempt the impossible by appeals to prejudice, class hatred, and even violence.

The American Jury

It is encouraging now, as it sometimes has been in the past, to regard the great American public as a jury impaneled in a court of law. We are, by our inherited or affirmed allegiance, obligated to listen to and weigh not alone the testimony, but the impassioned and often persuasive arguments of advocates, employed or self-appointed. Those of us who have sat through actual and sometimes tiresome trials in the courts, and all of us who have listened, upon the hustings, to the selfishly-inspired arguments of political orators and office-seeking fellow citizens and neighbors, need no word of advice or caution. The expounders of false or untenable theories, the advocate who builds his case upon false or perjured testimony, reveals his vital weakness long before the jury retires to consider its verdict or the elector goes to the polls to cast the deciding ballot.

In this reassuring realization the people of the United States and those of every liberty-loving country on earth may go forward. The advocates of any undertaking short of adequate defense of human liberty, at home or abroad, when and where the need arises, will discover that their words, like those of their predecessors who have championed anything less than the welfare of all the people, count for naught in the final reckoning. America cannot be divided, even by its mistaken friends.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Nowadays the Seller Is Always Right . . . . . By Dorothea Kahn

The American customer (the person who is always right; whose slightest whim is law; who, in short, is a pretty spoiled creature) is getting some much-needed chastening these days.

That little word "priority" spoken by Government officials is responsible. Now that industry is severely rationed on materials needed in defense, shortages in consumers' goods are appearing in the Chicago area, as elsewhere, and as a result the customer is being put in his place. Instead of being pampered by the dealer, as in the past, he now finds himself in the position of a person asking a favor.

"Could you please sell me a radio today?" "Do you suppose I could get an automobile if I pay cash?" "Do you think you could let me buy a vacuum cleaner?" That's the way customers are talking.

High-pressure salesmanship—where has it gone? Just try buying an automobile if you want to make sure that it has disappeared. You call at an agency and suppose you are about to do the dealer a favor by purchasing his product. But he soon corrects you. He expects to receive a few more cars before August, he tells you politely but with just a trace of condescension in his tone. He's certain to sell them all—and if you want to be one of the buyers he is glad to put you on the waiting list. That is, of course, providing you want a car of the type he has on order. If you want a convertible, he's sorry, but there won't be any. As for other models—well, it depends.

You start out thinking you will buy a light green business coupé, and you're quite likely to emerge from the showroom delighted to have been able to snap up the only model on the floor—a maroon sedan equipped with an overdrive and a few other gadgets that you would never have thought of buying if you hadn't been in this humble mood. As it is, you say, "I'll take it if I can drive it right off." A bird in the hand, you know.

Same way with radios. You decide to buy a late model for the new car and visit a dealer. By this time you are not nearly so uppish as you used to be when about to make a fair-sized purchase. You ask politely for the model you want, and are told, gently but firmly, that it has been taken off the market. You can have this one or that. You take this one, and find yourself thanking the dealer for selling it to you.

Manufacturers who used to put up with a lot from demanding customers confess that, for all their concern about getting materials in the future, they are enjoying a bit the new humility of customers. It is such a change from the days when the people who bought their wares expected to be babied. At a recent convention of the radio parts industry in Chicago, the manufacturers, formerly the hosts, had the novel experience of being invited to luncheon by the jobbers who sell their lines; and they admitted they rather liked it—for a change.

Some of the big concerns in this area are greatly puzzled as to what to do with their salesmen. They can't send them out to take orders; their concern now is to keep customers from demanding more than they can supply. One firm selling nickel is reported to have sent out its traveling salesmen with instructions to help the customers find substitute materials. At least, they could win good will by such service, if they couldn't supply their customers with the metal they wanted.

The situation has its humorous aspects, but fundamentally it is a serious one for the small manufacturer who cannot qualify for Government orders and the much-sought priority ratings which they bring. Many of these manufacturers are showing no small degree of patriotism in accepting without complaint severe restrictions which amount to real sacrifices for the national defense. If they get a little fun out of observing the new humility of the customer, it is certainly coming to them.

British Devise New Social Techniques Under Stress

Wide World; Keystone

Hitler fails to publicize self-sacrifice and confidence dominating bomb-strafed cities throughout England; Sheffield sets record in reconstruction and answer is typical of Nation's.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

During the long winter months of air raids on Britain, Hitler's propaganda ministry pictured bombed city after bombed city as "another Coventry." The name became a Nazi symbol of destruction. But in the height of this travail another symbol was growing in Britain, a symbol of reconstruction that the Nazis chose to overlook. It might be called the symbol of Sheffield, yet it is one in which scores of English cities, towns and villages have a proud share.

Sheffield's turn in the blitzkrieg came in mid-December. The raids took heavy toll and left large sections in shambles. This, however, was no deterrent to making the best of a most critical situation and Sheffield set about the grim business. The task was stupendous as it was for Coventry, London and so many other communities. But Sheffield set something of a record.

Some idea of the job which Sheffield faced may be appreciated in the following excerpt in the British publication Local Government Service in its March issue:

After the severe air raids on the city in mid-December, city workers attempting to resume their normal work under trying conditions were unable for several days to buy a mid-day meal, destruction of restaurants and interruption of gas and water supplies having put all except two of the numerous catering establishments out of action. This was a real hardship in December weather, especially since many people were unable to obtain even packed cold lunches. To make matters worse, many workers were faring no better at home, on account of failure of one or other of the essential domestic services.

Community Fed

Sheffield needed food and needed it immediately. Overnight the City's Emergency Relief Committee (appointed long before for such a crisis) came face to face with a question that heretofore had been a matter for debate rather than decision—the question of communal feeding. It was no time for half measures. Sheffield not only approved immediately the principal of communal feeding but simultaneously took action, establishing its first municipal restaurant in the City Hall ball room!

It was also no time to procrastinate. Within 48 hours from the time these decisions had been made the first meal was served in the ball room. And it was served, according to this publication, "to the accompaniment of amplified gramophone records" while "flowers decked the long tables covered with (borrowed) tablecloths."

This was Sheffield's answer to Adolf Hitler. It was England's answer. But it was not the full answer. It was the drama of the home front, a brief glimpse of one of a hundred activities thrown upon English cities and towns by the blitzkrieg. England saw what was coming and prepared. And it was the careful, detailed preparation—even though inadequate in some services—together with the determination of civilians to protect their communities which kept the home front intact.

Enlarged View

The complete change of concept of the function of local government in peace time to defense of the community at war brought a "dramatic break with tradition" in Britain. Only radical steps could have met the exigencies of the situation. England took those steps by: the appointment of Regional Commissioners with broad authority over local governments; the nationalization of fire departments; communal shelters; the billeting of families, requisitioning of furniture, compulsory salvage, municipal farming, social centers. In addition came spontaneous volunteer movements: "Citizens' Advice Bureaus," "Youth Service Corps," "Social Service War Councils," "Mutual Assistance of Good Neighbors Associations," etc.

This brief outline of changes only suggests the innumerable consequences entailed. The problems presented by transfers of authority from local rule to the National Government, the questions raised by the staggering cost of home-front defense, the confusion to be sifted out and the red tape eliminated—these were the gigantic tasks underlying the Nazi raids.

The account of what Sheffield did last December and what England has done on the whole problem of home defense has reached the United States in a comprehensive report on "British Cities at War" prepared for the American Municipal Association. It is a record of a hundred Sheffields, a report of "a unique chapter in the history of municipal administration in democracy" in the words of the author, James L. Sundquist.

Comprehensive Changes

The girding of all England for home defense meant drastic adjustments. Approximately 2,000,000 extra workers were required by local governments to staff the services under Air Raid Precaution. Orthodox public finance became a thing of the past. The National Government went the whole way on grants-in-aid in certain local services—100 per cent loans. Limits on local indebtedness were relaxed. Property values declined under the hammer of bombs and destruction while government costs multiplied.

Drastic curbs on non-essential services were invoked but few communities could reduce tax rates and thereby relieve the total tax burden. Budgeting, as it is understood by State and local authorities in the United States, became meaningless. The general attitude was that the Government "had to act" and finances could "somehow be settled later."

Tasks Became Missions

Under the stress of raids the most prosaic peacetime tasks became missions of national importance. The bombed and homeless had to be sheltered, buildings leveled, domestic utilities kept in service, homes torn down, homes repaired. People were resheltered in requisitioned houses with requisitioned furniture. More vegetables were planted, more hogs raised, more food grown, more scraps saved. This was the battle of the home front. This was the battle the bombers lost. It was Plymouth and Bristol, London and Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield.

What problems the National Government may have left in the way of defense, local authorities seem to have handled adequately. A more complete program by local and national governments for home-front defense by the civilian ranks is hard to visualize: 518 social centers, 900 communal feeding centers (now British Restaurants), 443 occupational clubs, 221 nursery and play centers, 189 residential centers, 130 maternity homes, 501 homes for difficult children, 475 homes for families, pre and post-patal clinics, reserves of empty houses to care for 35,000 to 40,000 persons. . . .

Salvage Drive

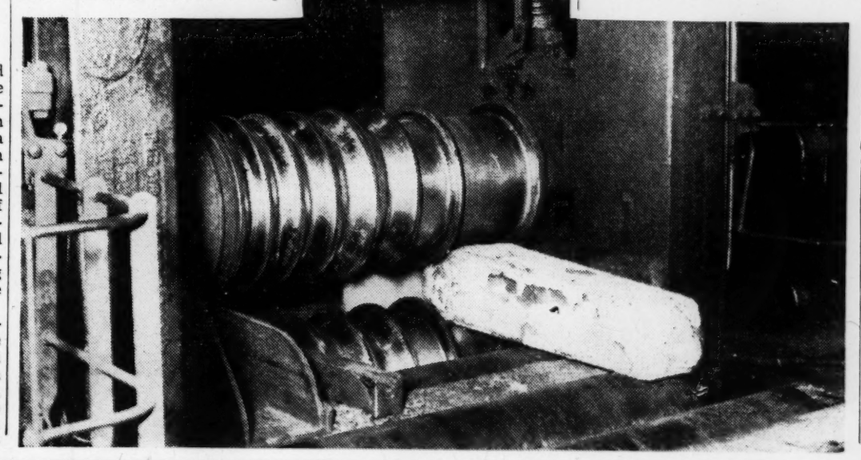
Amidst all these activities, Britain was conducting a campaign for salvage. As soon as U-boats began sinking ships at the outbreak of war, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen started to save. About 20 items of waste were on the Government's list. The rubbish men, the collectors of bones, old metal and newspapers became almost as vital to the country as the sailors at sea.

These were some of the results: at the end of April, 1941, enough waste paper had been collected to make up the equivalent of 60 shiploads of pulp; enough metal was salvaged to provide raw material for 20,000 tanks.

Various means were adopted by the Government to encourage thrift saving and salvage. One stimulus employed was informal competitions between the various cities. Comparative figures of salvage were regularly published. "Scottish towns, as might be expected, came out on top in almost every comparison!"

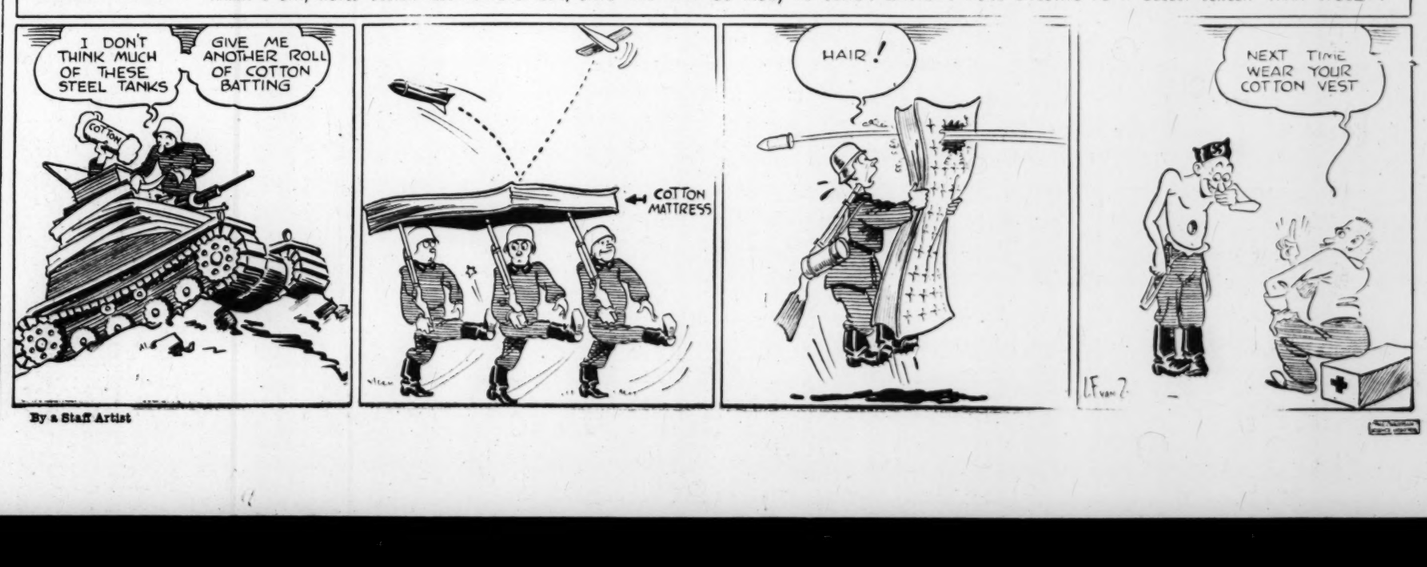
What do all these changes in English life hold for the people? The bombings, the devastation the changing hours of work and commerce in daily life to avoid nightly raids, the restricted diet, the rationing of cloths? What progress will such trials bring to the masses?

These are sociological questions more challenging than the tests themselves. But that the people in the cities and towns and hamlets have carried on in the face of the tremendous strain to this point is a present cause for hope of later gains. The home front still stands. There has been no breakdown of local democratic authority under its severest test.



Thumbs Up

The faces in the picture above—taken shortly after German raiders left a British city—speak for themselves. On the left: a corps of British women take over heavy freight carrying work, to spare the men for other duties. Below: An ingot of the famous Sheffield steel, symbol of the usefulness of the city discussed in the accompanying story.


NEWS ITEM- MOSCOW CLAIMS NAZIS ARE USING CANVAS - COVERED TANKS.
HARRY I DAY, NOTED BOSTON RESEARCH ENGINEER, SAYS THIS MAY BE TRUE, AS COTTON WASTE IS MORE EFFECTIVE AS A BULLET SCREEN THAN STEEL
I DON'T THINK MUCH OF THESE STEEL TANKS
GIVE ME ANOTHER ROLL OF COTTON BATTING
COTTON MATTRESS
HAIR!
NEXT TIME WEAR YOUR COTTON VEST

By a Staff Artist

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	423,800
1941 volume to date	73,136,859
1940 volume to date	131,143,575

Stock Trading Quiet Today; Changes Minor

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Specialized buying kept the stock market looking fairly well today, although many leaders lacked support.

It was another slow-going performance from the start, and near the final hour there were enough fractional gains and losses to leave trends in doubt.

Pathe, Wilson & Co., and Western Union edged into new high ground for the year. Modest improvement was shown by American Telephone, Western Union, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Sperry, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Behind small amounts were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Pepsi-Cola, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Anaconda, J. I. Case, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Montgomery Ward.

Cotton futures shot up more than $2 a bale at the start as the price ceiling on cotton print cloth was lifted. Bonds were moderately steady.

Business hopes continued to prop individual stocks, brokers said, but speculative timidity still was evident. Many potential purchasers were thought to have held aloof to await outcome of the Nazi thrust in Russia, clarification of Japan's new war policy and more light on taxes and anti-inflation legislation.

Rail Bonds Strong

Buyers paid fractionally higher prices for a number of corporate liens in today's bond market as the general list hovered near previous closings.

Rails commanded a good share of trading interest and some new highs were recorded in this group. St. Louis Southwestern second 4s moved up more than a point. Smaller advances were achieved by Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, M-K-T 5s of '62 and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

Other corporate issues represented in the gain column included Loew's 3½s, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, Goodrich 4¼s and Standard Oil (N. J.) 2¾s.

U. S. Governments were inactive and about unchanged both in the stock exchange and over the counter. German and Japanese issues showed minor losses. Copenhagen 5s rose about a point.

Output of Tools Rising Steadily

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association said the defense-rushed industry's June shipments increased to $63,400,000 from $60,800,000 the preceding month and $34,000,000 in June, 1940.

"The industry has practically doubled its rate of production within the last 12 months," the trade association said. "Ninety-five per cent of the employees in the industry are employed in companies working two or three shifts, subcontracting is steadily increasing and programs for training new employees are in full swing.

"Shipments are expected to continue to mount steadily and according to present indications the industry will meet or exceed its announced goal of a total production of $750,000,000 during the year 1941."

Auto Production Well Above 1940

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that this week's output of passenger cars and trucks for United States and Canadian automobile factories would total 109,912 units.

Last week the same source estimated production at 114,318 vehicles. A year ago at this time assemblies numbered 53,020.

The survey noted that only four plants are at present closed for the current model year, while at this time a year ago eight plants were shut down for the changeovers.

The trade paper Automotive News in its weekly survey placed this week's assemblies at 112,940 units and predicted a total for July of 400,000 units. It credited General Motors with 54,212 vehicles this week against 54,913 last week; Ford with 25,000 against 24,015 and Chrysler division with 20,650 against 20,186.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2385	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0510	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362	.2362	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2476	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0545	.0545	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837½	.8825	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1930 average. ††Not quoted zNominal.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jul 16
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	22	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 17
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13	13	13	— ¼
.35⅜	35⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	6	42⅛	42¼	42½	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 14
5	.34	Alaska Jun (½)	1	.43⅜	.43⅜	.43⅜	Jul 18
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 18
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 17
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 17
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	8	2 3/4	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162¼	162	162¼	
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 18
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7¼	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83	83	83	Jul 18
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	2	30¾	29¾	30¾	Jul 18
19¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19¾	19⅜	19¾	Jul 18
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	1	1	1	1	Jul 16
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
60½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	60	60	60	Jul 18
183⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	5	181¼	181⅛	181⅛	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	41	41	41	— ¼
8⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	4	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	89	89	89	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34½	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	76½	75¾	76	Jul 18
23⅞	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	Jul 16
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	110	110	+1
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
7	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 18
18½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 16
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 16
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16	16	16	— ½
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jul 17
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2½	2½	2½	Jul 18
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 18
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	47¾	47½	47¾	Jul 18
11⅞	1½	Am Ice	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jul 18
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	14	14	14	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	91	91	91	+ ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jul 17
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 18
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	18	1⅜	1¼	1¼	Jul 18
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4½k)	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Jul 18
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	13	14¾	14½	14⅝	Jul 18
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	8	43¼	42⅜	43¼	Jul 18
154	138⅜	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150¼	Jul 16
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jul 15
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	8	24½	24¼	24½	Jul 18
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 15
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 16
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 17
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	Jul 16
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14⅜	14½	Jul 18
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	28	156½	155⅞	155⅞	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Jul 17
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	72	71	71	— ⅞
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 17
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 18
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 16
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
71⅜	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 18
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55	55	55	Jul 18
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	16	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15	15	15	Jul 17
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 17
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	½	1½	1½	Jul 15
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 18
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
5½	4	Armour Ill	27	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	64	64	64	Jul 18
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 18
6¾	4⅛	Artloom (⅜g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 17
9⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 16
99¾	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 16
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¾
30⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	66½	65¾	65¾	— ¼
24⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	39	38¾	39	— ¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jul 18
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (.34g)	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 18
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jul 18
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 17
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	12	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	5	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jul 18
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6¼	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 18
10½	7	Barber As (⅓e)	8	9½	9⅛	9¼	Jul 17
9½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	1	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 18
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	Jul 17
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Jul 18
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 14
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	3	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jul 18
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	— ⅜
28⅜	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jul 17
22¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 18
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 17
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	31	31	31	
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	22½	23	Jul 18
20¼	18⅝	Borden Co (.60g)	14	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	2	19¼	19	19	
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1¾	1⅜	1¾	Jul 18
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jul 18
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 14
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10	9¾	10	Jul 18
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jul 18
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	Jul 16
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 18
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 18
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	26½	26¼	26¼	Jul 18
33¾	27½	Bulleva Wat (2a)	1	32	32	32	Jul 17
4⅜	3	Burling (.95g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	48	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Jul 18
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	18	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 17
6¾	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
21¾	19⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 18
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 18
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	10	9¾	9⅝	
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jul 18
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	Jul 12
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 17
80¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	80½	79¾	80½	+ ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	49	49	49	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	3	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 18
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17⅜	17	17	Jul 17
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	8	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	7½	7⅜	7½	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¾
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 18
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jul 18
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 17
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	14½	14½	14½	Jul 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Jul 15
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 18
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
18¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	18	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jul 18
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	Jul 16
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	6⅜	6⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	Jul 16
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 18
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	1	55¾	55½	55¾	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	Jul 18
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	3	31	30	30	Jul 17
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	38½	38½	38½	Jul 18
25½	23	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jul 18
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	Jul 18
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	Jul 18
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	102⅜	103	Jul 15
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	Jul 12
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 17
37⅞	28¼	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jul 18
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	1	3	3	3	
82½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	Jul 16
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 16
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 18
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	3	25¾	25½	25½	
104	99⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	102½	102⅜	102½	Jul 7
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	80	⅛	⅛	½	+ ⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61	61	61	— ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 18
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	9	33¼	33	33¼	+ ½
15⅞	10¼	Cons Cig (¾e)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	Jul 17
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 18
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jul 18
11	7¼	Cons F pf (1⅝k)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 18
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	7	6	6	6	
1⅞	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 17
6⅜	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	27	27	27	Jul 18
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101	101	101	+1
16¼	12½	Container (¾g)	5	16	16	16	Jul 18
5	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
102	1/2 79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	2	35	35	35	— ½
8⅞	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 17
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝

Commerce and Finance

OPACS Head Announces Price Stabilization for Textile Trade

Business and Industry

U. S. 4th Major Inflationary Period in View; How Stop It?

By G. R. Ericson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The air is full of talk about inflation, price control, cutting of purchasing power, restriction of installment purchases, forced savings, and other measures that savor of a controlled economy. At no time in recent years has there been a better field day for the advocacy of industrial remedies or the flying of trial balloons inflated with economic theory. It behooves the reader to pick his way carefully among the conflicting or confusing signs which purport to point to the right direction.

One of the most important economic problems is that of commodity prices. These touch the interest of every consumer and producer. It is a moot question when a mere rise in prices becomes that national bogey—inflation—but one cause of what is popularly known as inflation is clear; it arises when a spending public has much more money to spend on much less goods. This situation is now beginning to face the American public.

Inflation Accompanies War

The defense program is sopping up the unemployed and pouring an increasing river of purchasing power into the pockets of the workers who are bent on satisfying their enlarged wants without delay. But defense is also reducing production for civilian use, since the armed forces must have first call on the productive facilities of the Nation. Hence, buying power must be curtailed either by heavier taxes and Government borrowing from the individual or the public income will be shrunk by inflation.

Price inflation is no new thing in United States history. It has visited the country three times, after each of America's major wars, the Revolution, the Civil War and the first World War. The last-mentioned caused the most pronounced price changes, with the index of wholesale prices, as shown by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, rising from 68 in 1914 to a peak of 154 in 1920. Living costs during that period more than doubled the 1914 base and rents rose 69 per cent.

Price controls during the World War hold some useful lessons. These were inaugurated in 1917 several months after United States entered the war. Maximum prices were fixed for basic raw materials and industrial goods to prevent further disturbance of normal markets by the heavy Federal and Allied purchases. Controls for the benefit of consumers were also imposed, these being limited chiefly to foods and fuel in the retail field. The President was responsible chiefly for the administration of price control, receiving a grant of authority through the Lever Act of Aug. 10, 1917, under which he set up Food and Fuel Administrations.

The 1917-1918 Experience

Originally prices of basic materials were controlled by the War Industries Board, but the Price Fixing Committee took most of these in March, 1918. "Mutually satisfactory" prices were fixed in conference with heads of various industries. Co-operation in adhering to prices established was not hard to obtain, since industrial leaders were made aware that the Government had legal authority, in case of nonconformity, to commandeer plants and requisition output. There was no legal compulsion to sell at the fixed prices, but compliance was obtained by the knowledge of the commandeering power, by appeal to patriotism and by co-operation of the various Federal agencies.

Food price control was enforced by a licensing system and by a wide use of publicity. The President had been given power to control production, distribution and prices of foods, feeds, fuel and fertilizer. The Lever Act prohibited wasteful practices in production, manufacture and distribution, hoarding, monopolization, unfair practices and unreasonable rates. It also gave the Government the right to take over and operate factories producing vital goods and to regulate or close exchanges and boards of trade. State agencies under the Food Administration published "fair price" lists. Retailers who did not comply were brought into line by prohibiting licensed wholesalers from selling to such merchants. Rationing was not resorted to except in the case of sugar.

How the British Did It

A look at British wartime price control may have some value for America which next week may hear the President enunciate the need for a far-reaching plan to stabilize the economy by giving wide powers to the Office of Price and Civilian Supply, chief of which would be to fix prices or put a ceiling on them. Co-ordinate with this objective is the reduction of canalizing of demand.

Since 1939 Britain has put into effect what all belligerent countries during the World War had to resort to—a system of maximum prices. Differences for quality, grade or quantity permitted some price variation. For non-food, low-priced goods, sold at retail, for instance, the basic price became the price obtaining in each store on Aug. 21, 1939—frozen at that figure. Ten months later high-priced or luxury goods came under the price classification.

The British Government set a fixed price on all staple farm crops, agreeing to buy them at the set figure. Sheep and hog prices were also guaranteed. Rationing and priorities were adopted for many industries, with the emphasis on rationing. The usual method was to fix the rations at a percentage of the previous year's use. A Cabinet Ministerial Priority Committee assisted by six priority subcommittees, deals with supply and demand in accordance with the war effort needs, the Government getting the first call on the goods, labor or transport, with the export trade next in line, and then, third, the civilian population.

British Controls Effective

The system has been useful in barring violent price rises by balancing supply and demand. Import and export controls were also established, as well as control over domestic production and the right to requisition domestic stocks. Of course, prices while fixed did not remain stationary, since factors necessitating changes enter in, such as a rise in world prices of certain products, higher transport costs, increased duties, etc.

That the British price controls were on the whole effective would appear from the cost of living index gotten out by the Ministry of Labor which shows only a 14 per cent rise from 100.6 in the 12 months from September, 1939, to 114.0 at the end of August, 1940. What controls did was to eliminate excessive price advances while permitting justifiable rises.

The licensing system has given fairly adequate enforcement aided by voluntary co-operation. Dislocations and a certain lack of coordination has appeared, but Britain has advanced further in the mechanics of price control today than during the World War and fared better.

U. S. Faces More Controls

With the United States steadily nearing a war basis, a centralization of control for the duration to avoid injustices and an ineffective defense effort seems logical. This means that in the realm of prices, such a relationship between cost and price should be aimed at or maintained as will produce the greatest possible amount of goods consistent with demand, and with such profit as will enable the producer to stay in business.

Where costs rise, it is elementary that prices should be allowed to rise. This thought inevitably brings up the question of wages which are a basic element of cost. During an emergency how can this element be left to the haphazard method of strikes or slowdowns? Where controversy on pay arises, logic suggests that a Federal board must arbitrate.

Even a prized right, long-fought for and feasible in time of peace, becomes untenable when war is on the horizon. The nation's safety takes precedence over certain individual rights. The vicious spiral that must be controlled is rising prices, increased living costs, rising wages, then still higher prices.

Already the country has certain price controls, priorities, control over the supplies of many products; already it is imposing heavy taxes on incomes and business profits, and fostering the sale of government bonds to individuals. Now it faces a further extension of control. It must raise taxes further, sell more bonds, probably slap on excise taxes, try to put a ceiling on rents, maybe ration consumers.

Alternative to Baruch Plan

As to price fixing there are alternatives. Either a ceiling must be put on key products used in defense, or the entire price structure frozen at a pre-determined level. This is the Baruch plan. The latter should mean freezing wage and rent levels also. Canada has led the way in this respect, freezing all wages in defense industries by means of a blanket bonus adjusted regularly up or down according to changes in the cost of living. Economists are inclined to favor the former procedure, that is, control over prices of products used in national defense, and letting supply and demand govern the price of other goods.

Finally, in diverting civilian purchasing power to wartime needs, it may be necessary to inaugurate compulsory savings by deducting a certain percentage from all incomes, large or small, returning such income after the emergency. This would serve the double purchase of cutting down buying in the inflationary period and releasing it when peace arrives.

It should be recognized that a price rise during a war period is practically inevitable. It is the government's duty to restrain or halt it and to eliminate profiteering. If co-ordination in control of prices can be effected by having one body do the regulating, perhaps a better job will be done this time than during and after the first World War.

U. S. Plywood Corp. Sales Up 40 P. C. in Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States Plywood Corp. reports that the fiscal year ended April 30 was one of marked expansion, both in normal and defense requirements for its products, according to the annual report of the company sent to stockholders by Lawrence Ottinger, President.

As a result of its accelerated activities, the company's sales amounted to $9,219,196, an increase of 40 per cent over sales of $6,587,015 for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1940. Net profit after depreciation, all taxes and preferred dividends, was $781,733.62, equal to $3.28 a share on the company's outstanding common stock, against $544,168 or $2.46 a share in the previous fiscal year.

Cotton Goods Ceiling Raised By Henderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Following conferences with representatives of cotton goods and rayon industries, Leon Henderson, OPACS head, has announced a "comprehensive program" for price stabilization in the industry, involving an increase of 4 cents a pound in the price of cotton yarn and an upward adjustment in the present ceiling on cotton gray goods.

"The prices during this period will then be used as a basis for extending the ceilings to the branches of the cotton and rayon textile industry not now covered by ceilings. These prices allow fully for recent increases in cotton cost, costs of third shift operations, training of learners and costs incident to power shutdowns. They should insure capacity operations in the industry.

"The decision to adopt the ruling prices during the last week in May as the basis for revising the existing schedule was reached after meetings this week with the advisory panel of the industry. Mr. Henderson stated that the panel will be called to Washington again in approximately two weeks to consider the ceilings for the types of goods which remain to be included under the comprehensive program.

"Leading factors in the rayon gray goods industry meeting with OPACS officials this week agreed not to charge more than present prices for their products pending formation of an advisory panel for that industry. It was made clear that present prices for a number of types of rayon gray goods are considered too high and that ceilings will be established below present levels and consistent with the prices of cotton gray goods.

"Mr. Henderson also stated that ceiling prices for single ply combed cotton yarn are in process of revision upward as a result of the increase in raw cotton costs, beyond those allowed for when the schedule was issued. The increase in combed cotton yarn prices will amount to about 2 cents a pound.

"The new schedule in both cotton gray goods and single ply combed cotton yarn are expected to be made effective early next week.

"The adjustments made in the cotton grey goods ceiling were approved by the committee, the members of which promised their co-operation to OPACS in carrying out the revised schedule."

Shipyard Official Admits Big Profits On Government Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official of the Todd Shipyard Corporation acknowledged before a Senate committee that his company's profits on some Government ship repairs has ranged as high as 40 per cent.

James E. Barnes, Washington representative of the concern, quickly explained, however, that the reason was the basing of charges on a much smaller volume of work than was finally given the company.

When a great volume of new work was awarded, he said, profits soared and the company agreed to readjust the rates so that profits would be only 10 per cent on further work.

In response to questions from Hugh Fultin, counsel for the Senate Committee investigating defense progress, Mr. Barnes conceded that the Todd profits on the first of the repair work had been "outrageous."

"We offered to give some of it back," he added, "but our lawyers advised us that we couldn't give it back because we would have to pay income tax on it anyway."

Mr. Barnes testified that Todd had received government and British contracts for 306 ships at an estimated construction cost of $688,337,000 and that the maximum profit on them would be $23,587,134.

On "Ugly Duckling" ships — emergency cargo vessels being built for the Maritime Commission —Mr. Barnes said the company's profit would be two fifths of one per cent per ship but would represent a "big volume of profit at that."

On 36 other commercial ships being built at a cost of $3,000,000 each, he added, the company was building six without a guaranteed profit and thirty with a guaranteed profit of $90,000.

Excess Reserves Rise $220,000,000

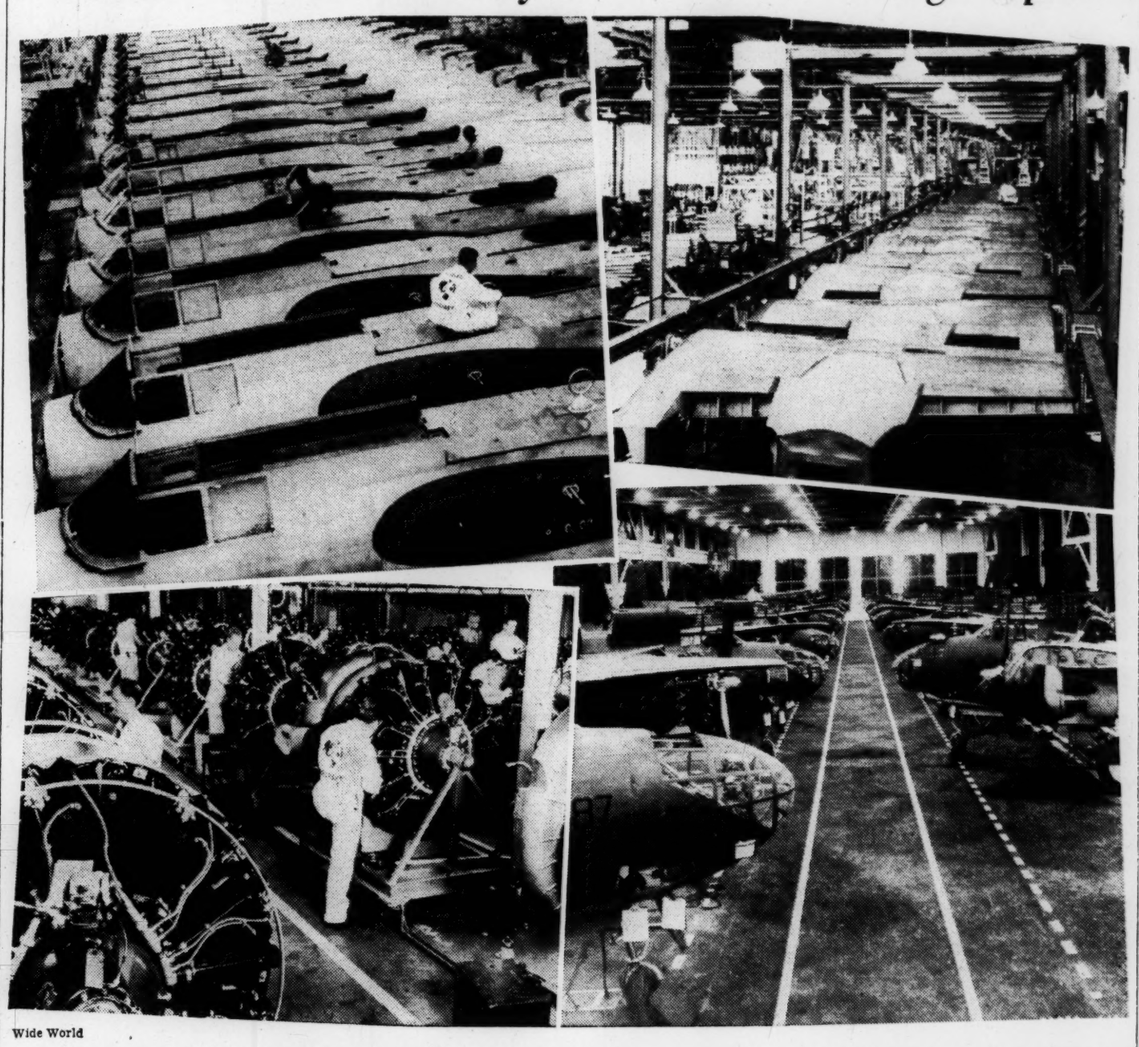
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $220,000,000 to a total of $5,340,000,000 in the week ended July 16.

The board said that these reserves, which have been generally declining in recent months, jumped upward last week because of Treasury spending, a seasonal decline in money circulation and other technical factors.

Champion Paper Busy

CINCINNATI (AP) — Champion Paper & Fibre Company reporting the largest sales and tonnage in its history, announced consolidated net income of $2,379,660 for the fiscal year ended April 27, or $3.37 per outstanding common share after all charges. This compares with $1,731,938 or $2.24 per share the previous year.

Bombers Roll Off Assembly Line With Increasing Dispatch



Wide World

Upper left: Assembly line of bomber fuselages at the Douglas Aircraft Co. at Santa Monica, Calif. It rolls on tracks and ball bearings and a time schedule of periodic movement regular as the clock. Upper right: Overhead conveyor belt for bomber wing center-sections and motor nacelles first introduced by Douglas into aircraft manufacture. Parts and sub-assemblies flow into this moving line like tributaries into a main stream. Lower left: Within view of this picture are a half million dollars' worth of motors to power bombers for the U. S. Air Corps and for Britain. Lower right: This is the final assembly line at the Douglas plant and the planes are about ready for tests.

Babson Says Day of Small Town at Hand

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass. — Mapmakers had better get busy laying out the new industrial picture of the U. S. A. and Canada. For generations, the tides of population and business enterprise have been flowing from farm to town and from middletown to metropolis. Some ten years ago, this swing hit its peak. The tide turned in favor of the small town.

Now comes the wartime era, giving seven-league boots to the development of localities of from 5,000 to 20,000 population. It is a modern wave of migration. As our ancestors went forth to reclaim the wilderness, the pioneers of today will seek new homes and fortunes in small towns with big futures.

Frontiers of '41

This rejuvenation of the little old-fashioned city has been sharply speeded by the necessities of defense. Against the threat of the bombing plane, only a partial answer is provided by camouflage, air-raid shelters, anti-aircraft batteries, or even a vast airforce of our own. We need overwhelming air superiority, but our other basic defense against aggression is to decentralize our vital industries, spreading them in relatively small units throughout the entire country. In this way, the vast expanse of this continent becomes a military asset instead of a military liability.

Development of our smaller cities provides defense, not only against human invaders, but against the powers of depression, unemployment, and other calamities. Nations, as well as individuals, can safeguard themselves by diversifying risks.

Everything is right for small town expansion. Entertainment and education are broadcast by press, radio, and television. Communication has expanded; electrical energy is transmitted overhead; while the underground pipe lines improve the distribution of oil. The small town already has been re-made by the automobile and may get another transformation with the growth of air traffic in passengers, express, and freight. The small town's day of isolation has ended.

Cities at Work

Veteran investors will recall that many years ago street railway earnings began to go down. It was not a minor decline but the start of a "traction depression" in which the earning power of all electric railway companies was cut in half and many went out of business. Some of the more stubborn security holders laid it all on the automobile, to which they took a positive dislike. Now, however, they learn that the automobile has become the traction company's best friend. The parking problem generally has become so intolerable that now every additional automobile works to the advantage of the street railway.

We are witnessing a deep groundswell marking America's shift from vertical, or skyscraper, growth in congested centers to horizontal growth through development of small cities. It is most fortunate that our defense program is demanding the spread of production over large numbers of smaller concerns, each of which can handle some part of the primary contract.

Better Balanced America

Wherever practicable, new plants are being located in new industrial areas. This emergency defense precaution will prove to be a sound peacetime policy. Furthermore, it is a constructive factor in the current business outlook, which I regard as highly favorable. At all times, we are stronger in every way when we have plenty of sub-contractors and plenty of sub-cities.

Every investor who has been through the fire can testify to the wisdom of diversifying his funds over a broad list of industries and companies. As investors in America—and this includes Canada—we may well be optimistic to see these countries headed toward a better economic and geographical balance. Whether for war or peace, the United States and Canada are most secure when every essential article can be made from dozens of substitute materials, fabricated by hundreds of different concerns, and produced practically anywhere in the land.

If we need a two-ocean navy, we need a two-coast country. The fact that the Pacific Coast has become a great aviation region and that it is eager to develop its steel and other heavy industries should rejoice all regions. Every locality, whether seaboard or inland, can feel more confident with shipbuilding stretching from Alaska to the Gulf.

Here and there some locality may be depending solely on artificial stimulus from a military encampment or a defense plant. If that is its only claim to existence, of course, the locality is just a mining camp and destined someday to sink back into a ghost town. The development I visualize is not a promoter's boom or speculative bonanza, but a fundamental trend.

The defense program is merely hastening the inevitable. For many years, it has been apparent to economists that the pendulum was beginning to swing in favor of cities of from 5,000 to 20,000. They are not war babies, but products of peacetime forces that long have been gathering strength.

Free From Moral Bottlenecks

Naturally, in these days we think chiefly of "small town" development as a step toward security against invasion. In due time, we shall see the spiritual, economic, and social benefits of the movement. A modern small city under competent management should have minimum hazards with respect to conflagrations or other catastrophes. It should rate near the top in health conditions, school facilities, good churches, and prospects for getting a job or establishing a business.

Starting with a comparatively clean slate, such a small city has a splendid opportunity to resist political corruption and to support civic efficiency. It is ideal for establishing a home, bringing up a family, and living as God intended we should live. A small growing city will carry you upward with it. These basic blessings are the most powerful appeals of small communities and the assurance of their continued progress.

Douglas Aircraft Constantly Increasing Production Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA — Douglas Aircraft Company's production of attack-bombers and night fighters, vital part of the "all-out" production asked recently by President Roosevelt, is being accelerated to new peaks by high-speed mechanized conveyor systems.

Inaugurated last year, the company's streamlined production system steadily has made and broken one production-record after another. While in the past year, according to Douglas officials, working area of the Santa Monica plant expanded 30 per cent and employment 70 per cent, production today is nearly tripled.

Fast Assemblies

Along a 500-foot elevated track move jigs containing wing assemblies for fast and powerful attack-bombers. At regular intervals the sound of a bell sends every assembly down the line to the next working position or "station."

At each of these predetermined stations are bins containing fuel and oil lines, valves, electrical conduit, and every other part necessary for various installations—even to the correct number of screws and rivets.

Automatic overhead crane-conveyors carry wings and other sub-assemblies to junction points where they are installed on fuselages moving on tracks along two side-by-side assembly lines, each one-fifth of a mile in length.

Efficiency of the Douglas system of track-production lines, it is stated, has been demonstrated by reductions of as much as 50 per cent in the man-hours required for certain assembly units.

So swift is progress through the plant that assemblies do not even stop for painting, but slide along their tracks through huge, steel, air-conditioned paint shops built right over the assembly line. Here "men from Mars" masked with respirators and armed with spray guns camouflage each ship as it goes by.

Emerging fully camouflaged from the paint chamber, the airplanes continue down the line to receive their landing gear, engines and other equipment, then roll through the final assembly hangar and out on the field ready for flight.

New Blackout Plant

Record production of four-engine, long-range bombers is scheduled for the company's huge new "blackout" plant now nearing completion at Long Beach, it was disclosed by President Donald W. Douglas.

Under the Douglas-Vega-Boeing bomber program announced in Washington and Seattle, Boeing B-17E "Flying Fortress" type of heavy bombers will be built by Douglas from Boeing designs. Similar airplanes also will be turned out by Vega, thus giving Southern California greatly increased production for national defense.

As eastern factories rush the duplication of important parts needed for replacement in the huge braking system of the Army's B-19, engineers of the Douglas company are rechecking and reassembling all working parts of the big brake on each of the superbomber's 2700-pound wheel assemblies.

Douglas officials announced the brake check will place the initial take-off of the 82-ton sky giant several weeks away, and provide opportunity for installation of additional flight test equipment and delicate scientific instruments to be used during flight testing.

Commodity Prices Resume Rise; Up 0.5 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices resumed their steady advance in the week ended July 12, following a pause the previous week, the index gaining 0.5 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The index now stands at 88.1 per cent of the 1926 average, is 1.6 per cent higher than a month ago and 13 per cent above a year ago. The upward movement, which began early in March, has raised the index approximately 9½ per cent since that time.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except foods, shared in the week's rise. Farm products and housefurnishing goods each rose 1.1 per cent; building materials, 0.7 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.6 per cent; and hides and leather products, 0.5 per cent.

Fractional advances were reported for the other groups. Average prices of manufactured products, which have been moving within very narrow limits as a group, rose 0.6 per cent during the week. On the other hand, semi-manufactured articles declined 0.1 per cent.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	July 12 1941	July 5 1941	P.C. Changes to Jul12 '41 From July 5 1941	July 13 1940
All commodities	88.1	87.7	+ 0.5	+13.1
Farm products	85.0	84.1	+ 1.1	+25.0
Foods	84.1	84.1		+18.5
Hides & leather	109.3	108.8	+ 0.5	+ 9.4
Textile products	84.3	84.1	+ 0.2	+17.1
Fuel & light mtls	79.1	79.0	+ 0.1	+10.0
Metal & products	98.6	98.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Bldg materials	102.4	101.7	+ 0.7	+10.5
Chem & allied	85.1	84.6	+ 0.6	+10.5
Housefurnish'gs	95.3	94.3	+ 1.1	+ 5.9
Misc commod	81.3	81.2	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Raw materials	85.1	84.9	+ 0.2	+19.2
Semimnfd atcls	87.3	87.4	- 0.1	+12.2
Manufact prods	89.9	89.4	+ 0.6	+10.7
Com other than farm products	88.8	88.5	+ 0.3	+10.9
Com other than farm and foods	89.5	89.2	+ 0.3	+ 8.6

Dignan Elected to Head N. E. Power Service Co.

By the Associated Press

Thomas G. Dignan, President of the Worcester County Electric Company, was elected President of the New England Power Service Company at a meeting of directors.

Carl S. Herrmann, New England Power Association President who announced the election, said Mr. Dignan had been connected with the utility industry since 1928 and assumed the presidency of the Worcester County Company last winter.

Shipbuilding Hits New High In Peace-Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States, in its efforts to build vessels for its own use and for the buttressing of democracy throughout the world, has reached a peace-time peak in shipbuilding, with 893 merchant vessels of 5,906,795 gross tons now under construction or on contract along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, according to the July bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Of these craft 634, of 2,692,300 gross tons, are steam propelled; 76, of 452,000 are turbo-electric and 101 are Diesel powered.

Meanwhile the Maritime Commission in Washington disclosed plans of the Administration for doubling the construction program, adding 566 vessels to the orders at a cost of $1,246,650,000. The present scale of construction will add 5,500,000 deadweight tons to the already expanded program, bringing total production for the three years ending Dec. 31, 1943, to about 14,000,000 tons deadweight and the total cost of ship construction to $3,110,000,000, not including any appropriations for requisition, repair or alteration of domestic tonnage or foreign ships being taken over.

Tanker building is becoming a major factor in the shipbuilding effort and indications are that this country will become a world leader in the tanker field by the end of 1943. A total of 145 tankers are now on order.

Engineering Awards During Week Third Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week, totaling $206,765,000, were the third highest for any week on record, according to Engineering News-Record.

Following the record total of the previous week, the pace of awards indicated that July might exceed June, which saw the largest volume of engineering construction contracts ever placed in one month.

Huge defense construction projects continued to dominate the building picture. Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk	Yr. Ago
Private	$17,123,000	$27,643,000	$13,893,000
State and Mun'pal	34,302,000	28,707,000	26,205,000
Federal	155,340,000	242,368,000	125,736,000
Total	$206,765,000	$298,718,000	$165,834,000

Synthetic Rubber Price Is Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Stanco Distributors announced the price of the synthetic rubber manufactured by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had been reduced from 85 cents to 70 cents a pound.

At the same time the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana's synthetic rubber plant was reported operating at its designed capacity of 1,800 tons a year and rushing construction of plant additions that would double the output by early 1942.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Is Up 40 P. C. In Six Months

NEW YORK (AP) — The feverish pace set by the steel industry under the spur of the defense program resulted in production of nearly 41,000,000 net tons in the first half of 1941. This amount was within 20 per cent of the total steel produced in all of 1917, the peak year of the World War.

As compiled by the American Iron & Steel Institute, output in the first six months of 1941 totaled 40,911,886 tons, 40 per cent more than the 29,405,402 tons produced in the comparable period of 1940.

In 1917, total steel production was 50,468,000 tons; in the first half of that year output amounted to 25,235,000 net tons.

Average Is High

In the past six months steel operations have averaged 98 per cent of capacity, compared with 72.4 per cent in the first half of 1940 and 91.6 per cent in the last half of 1940. In 1917 operations averaged 90.8 per cent of what was then the industry's capacity—approximately 55,600,000 tons annually. The present annual capacity is rated at 84,150,000 tons.

Output in June totaled 6,800,730 tons, against June, 1940, production of 5,657,443 tons.

NEW YORK (AP) — Some steel men said the Government was planning to curtail its planned increase in steel capacity from 10,000,000 tons a year to around 6,000,000 tons os less to keep the new construction from devouring too much of the current output.

They estimated mills capable of producing 10,000,000 tons annually would take 4,200,000 tons to build.

That steel is needed urgently in defense industries, they said, and, while the estimated capacity for next year falls short of some estimates of need, lopping another 6,000,000 tons or less to keep the supply might put a serious crimp in armament production.

The Nation is making steel at a rate of more than 87,000,000 tons annually and the Gano Dunn report has set the figure for the end of the year at 91,000,000 tons.

Orders Top Output

Current orders are bigger than current production. Priorities have been clamped on finished steel products, in some places confusing the manufacturers to the point where they're asking Washington for help.

Reports of railroad car factories closing temporarily for lack of steel, of smaller shipments to automobile plants and of pig iron shortages, are current.

All were quoted to emphasize the claim that while the Government might like another 10,000,000 tons annual capacity, its leaders were hesitant to snatch 4,000,000 tons from the reaching hands of defense workers.

Steel quarters felt that such mills, once completed, would have to operate eight months or longer to make as much steel as was used building them.

NEW YORK (AP)—Finished steel shipments in June by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. broke all previous records for that month at 1,668,637 net tons, the corporation announced.

Shipments for the first half of the year also established a peak for that period at 10,052,877 tons.

The June deliveries compared with 1,745,295 tons in May and 1,209,684 in June, 1940. The previous high for June was in 1917 when shipments were 1,558,444 tons.

First half shipments in 1940 totaled 6,238,398 tons. Previous record was 1929's 9,207,000 tons.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Armstrong Cork Co., Chile Copper Co., Eaton Mfg. Co., Freeport Sulphur Co. Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Ingersoll-Rand Co., Otis Elevator So., Remington Rand, Inc., and United Engineering & Foundry Co. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, July 21

Diamond Ice & Coal Co. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.).

Tuesday, July 22

Butler Bros. (5% Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Lindsay Light & Chemical Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
National Gypsum Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
Remington Rand, Inc. (Pfd. & Com.) (9:15 a. m.).
United Engineering & Foundry Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
White (S. S.) Dental Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Wednesday, July 23

Armstrong Cork Co. (Pfd. & Com.) 9:30 a. m.).
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Freeport Sulphur Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (Com.) (12 m.).
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (11 a. m.).
Otis Elevator Co. (Com.) (1 p. m.).
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (Com.).

Thursday, July 24

American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Chile Copper Co. (Com.) 11:30 a. m.).
Diamond Match Co. (6% Pfc. Pfd. & Com.).
Hamilton Watch Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (1 p. m.).
International Rys. of Central America (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Co. (7% Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.).
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (Com.) (1:30 p. m.).
U. S. Playing Card Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

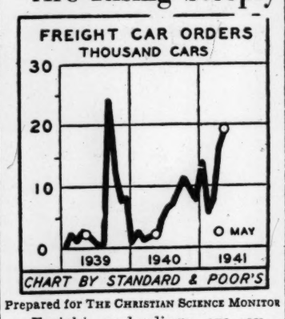
Friday, July 25

Acme Wire Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.).
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Co. (7% Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Eaton Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.).
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd. (6% Pfd. "B") (12 m.).

Mead Corp. Net Rises

CINCINNATI (AP)—Mead Corporation, paper manufacturer of Chillicothe, O., reported consolidated net profit of $404,321 for three four-week periods ended June 14, equal to 48 cents per common share, against $294,020 or 36 cents per share a year ago. For six four-week periods ended June 14, the net was $776,358 or 89 cents a share, compared with $681,531 or 76 cents in 1940.

Freight Car Orders Are Rising Steeply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Freight carloadings are expected to reach a fall peak somewhat in excess of 900,000 cars a week. In view of the recent trend of freight car orders and the assurance of materials for their construction, no major transportation tie-up is expected.

Transportation Is Seen Facing Big Test Soon

CLEVELAND (AP)—The United States is entering a munitions production stage that will test transportation to the limit and create labor and materials shortages which will be seriously felt by other industries, the Cleveland Trust Co. declared.

"Our defense effort is entering into a third phase, which will be quite different in its impact on business from the two phases that have preceded it," the bank said in its monthly business bulletin.

"The first phase was one in which the placing of contracts for munitions constituted the main defense activity of the Army, the Navy, and other defense agencies. Of course that work still continues, but it was the dominating defense activity from early in 1940 into the final quarter of last year.

"The second phase was one which may be termed the tooling-up period. It has been going forward at such speed that the numbers of machine tools put into production lines in the second quarter of this year will probably prove to have been about three times as great as those that were placed there in the final quarter of last year."

The bank added that large-scale munitions production "will progressively affect almost every kind of business activity, and in innumerable instances in ways as yet quite unforseeable."

"What is sure," it concluded, "is that we have now really said goodbye to business as usual."

U. S. Sells British Commodities From Crop Loan Stock

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department disclosed the purchase from government crop loan stocks of 75,000 bales of cotton, 30,000,000 pounds of tobacco and 2,544,160 bushels of corn to be made available, authoritative sources said, to Great Britain.

This is the first of these farm commodities to be acquired by the department for use in aiding nations resisting aggression since the lease-lend act was passed.

The department's announcement of the transaction was limited to the bare statement of the purchase from the Commodity Credit Corporation, agency which controls commodities taken over by the Governmet under grower crop loan programs.

How much money was involved was not disclosed, but at current market values the commodities should be worth roughly $13,000,000.

The tobacco was said to be flue-cured type, the kind used principally for cigarettes.

Announcement of these purchases came a few days after other Government sources had stated that the British, supplied with ships made available by the United States, desired to secure American cotton and tobacco to supplement declining stocks. These sources said the British hoped to take up to 600,000 bales of cotton during the coming season.

Up until this time the British had taken only concentrated food products because, officials said, of shipping shortages.

Two Directors Quit United Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Floyd L. Carlisle and Roy K. Ferguson have resigned as directors of the United Corp., according to George H. Howard, president of the utility holding company.

Mr. Carlisle is chairman of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., and Mr. Ferguson is president of the St. Regis Paper Company.

Mr. Howard explained the resignation as in line with a plan filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that the corporation have no officer or director who is a director or officer of statutory subsidiaries.

Loans to Brokers Drop $6,000,000 Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $363,000,000.

The week ended July 16 and the total represented a decrease of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $287,000,000.

Retail Trade 21 to 25 P. C. Above '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales were of better than seasonal proportions in almost every line this week with total volume about one quarter again as large as at this time last year, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"Wholesale trade was brisk and climbing steadily," the agency said. "Sellers frequently reported they could have booked more orders if the merchandise had been available.

"Manufacturers' operating schedules on average still showed only minor changes from the all-time record level of past weeks.

"Not only were retail buyers estimating requirements on a liberal scale, but they were covering now on a substantial part of fall and winter needs. Some retailers planning on a 15 to 20 per cent gain in sales were inquiring for double the volume of merchandise ordered initially last year.

"Sellers frequently set a dead line beyond which they would not book orders at prevailing prices. In many lines ordering continued to be hampered by a lack of supplies to meet delivery needs."

The review added that attendance at trade shows which opened during the week set new records and buying was liberal.

Retail sales showed an unusually large gain over the same week a year ago, ranging from 21 to 25 per cent for the country as a whole. Biggest gains were chalked up in New England, the Middle West and the South. Percentage increases for major areas follow: New England 26 to 32, Middle West 25 to 28, South 23 to 27, East 17 to 22, Southwest 20 to 25, Northwest 16 to 20, Pacific Coast 19 to 24.

Home furnishings again stole the spotlight in most areas. Retailers said consumers were buying better quality merchandise and appeared to be doing less shopping around for price.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The unity of purpose and close military and economic co-operation between the various parts of the British Empire in the prosecution of the war can only be fully appreciated when one carefully examines in detail all that is being done.

It is natural that collaboration in the military sphere should most deeply touch the imagination. The knowledge that thousands of Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Indians, and men from the Colonies are fighting side by side with men from the British Isles on land and sea, and in the air, is an ever-present inspiration.

But in these days of mechanized warfare, individual bravery and large numbers of troops are dependent upon the up-to-date weapons such as tanks, airplanes, etc. And, since it is a totalitarian war, the battle front is extended to the civilian population, and Britain can no longer enjoy insular invulnerability to attacks from the air. It cannot, therefore, be considered a safe arsenal as it was in the World War.

Big Supplies Needed

Because of this new situation the grave threats to British food supplies arising out of the Battle of the Atlantic and because of Britain's pre-war dependence upon foreign supplies, the Empire has now to supply much more of this country's needs.

Apart from its soldiers, sailors, and airmen, these contributions are required in foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles. Britain, in August, 1939, imported 60 per cent of its foodstuffs. With the outbreak of war the supplies of butter, bacon, eggs, formerly obtained from Denmark, Holland, and other continental countries, were seized by Germany, while such imports as meat, maize, coffee, etc., from overseas countries, like South America, had to be considerably curtailed, because of lack of shipping.

The German conquest of the continent also meant the closing of its markets to the British Empire so that the great Dominions had to face up to these losses and to the restricted supplies which Britain could take of their products.

As for foodstuffs and raw materials, since the Empire had long been providing these in large quantities it only remained to concentrate upon much-increased production for the British market. This has raised problems of redirection of cargoes, of new financial arrangements, etc., most of which have been easily settled.

Many Problems

It was not, however, so simple in the case of supplies of munitions and other manufactured goods required in wartime. To turn the Dominions into suppliers of the products of heavy industry required far-reaching changes in their whole economy. But within the comparatively short period of 18 months they have made tremendous strides.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have erected, or are in the process of erecting, plants for the manufacture of armaments of all sorts, chemicals, etc., as well as keeping themselves supplied with the finished goods they are now unable to import.

Canada is making available large supplies of timber, wood-pulp, nickel, and other metals. Australia is turning to special war production, particularly the production of special steels and chemicals, and, like Canada, has expanded its textile industry to meet military and civilian needs.

New Zealand, though it cannot supply the products of heavy engineering, is busy producing small arms, Bren guns, as well as textiles, shoes, etc., all of which are valuable contributions to the common store at the present time.

Empire gold production is at record output just now, while the supply of copper from Canada and Rhodesia is said to be sufficient for Britain's needs.

Huge Resources

Much might also be written regarding the great contribution India is making; it will soon be the arsenal of the East. But these facts only prove how tremendous are the natural resources and industrial potentialities of the Empire, provided only they are properly harnessed to the war effort. Incidentally, some of this production is helping to produce much-needed dollars for British purchases in the United States. A good example of this is Malaya's importance as a supplier of tin and rubber to the American market.

The problem of shipping accommodation has been very serious for many months past owing to the heavy losses inflicted upon the British and Allied mercantile marines in the Battle of the Atlantic, and to the increased demands for sea transport for purely military purposes. To meet these demands for sea transport for shipbuilding has been increased here in Britain, but new shipbuilding yards have also been opened in Canada and Hong Kong; while in Australia, firms engaged upon this work in the World War have reopened their yards.

Post-War Planning

While the co-ordination of the Empire's efforts for the prosecution of the war has been very far advanced there is a general feeling that at the same time more should be done to prepare to avert post-war economic dislocation, possibly along the lines of the exploratory committees now operating between Canada and the United States.

This calls for a comprehensive Empire organization, which, co-operating with America, might well serve as a basis for world consideration of post-war economic problems.

For it is apparent, that, if the sufferings of the post-1918 years are not to be repeated, international control of production and marketing of foodstuffs and raw materials must be taken in hand even while the war is still on.

Auto Financing Reaches New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Census Bureau has issued figures indicating that retail automobile financing, reaching an all-time high in April, have been supplanted by new record-breaking totals for May.

Greatly increased activity in the used-car market, an indication of improved economic conditions, has been an important factor in the upsurge.

As total of 528,509 cars was financed during May, compared with 507,929 in April, with new cars at 196,797 as against 192,750 the previous month.

The dollar volume of retail financing in May was $248,313,651, 4.9 per cent above April and 45.9 per cent above May, 1940.

Pacific Northwest to Produce Coal and Develop Tin Ore Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Development of a major metal industry in the Pacific Northwest to supply defense needs moved forward on two fronts here this month. First, federal investigators reported that Pacific Northwest coals can be made to yield coke suitable for firing iron and steel. Second, a central Oregon concern reported that it would begin large-scale commercial tin from Oregon ore within the next six months.

Most cheerful news was that concerning possibility of getting coke supplies from Northwest coal. Previously, high ash content has prevented use of Northwest coals for this purpose. The findings of bureau of mines investigators reveal that this high ash content is a cost factor but does not alter the ability of the coal to make coke.

Coke Suitable

The coke is suitable also for certain electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries which might be attracted to the region because of large sources of electric energy from Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams.

Exact figures on cost of producing coke from the coal beds near here are not obtainable, but one estimate indicates that blast furnace coke made by a plant large enough to supply a 500-ton pig-iron plant can be produced at a total cost of $7 per net ton.

The tin development is located on a 20-square-mile tract near Squaw Butte, north of Burns in Central Oregon, and has been the hub of a controversy over validity of prospectors' claims of important tin discoveries in that area.

Tests Are Made

Interior department investigators have used two different tests on the Squaw butte ore. One, the test usually for tin, showed no significant amount of tin, but second, the "cyanide test," revealed quantities of tin in the ore. Operators declare that they are recovering tin worth 50 cents a pound at a cost of not exceeding $9 a ton, in limited operations now being conducted on the site.

The group now in charge of developing the field is not incorporated, but styling itself the "Hub" it has filed patent claim on the site and is seeking government financing for an enlarged plant.

Regardless of the outcome of overtures for government financial aid, a spokesman for the "Hub" has declared that operations will be stepped up to commercial quantities before the end of 1941.

Affiliated Fund, Inc.

Net assets of Affiliated Fund, Inc., applicable to 4,334,043 shares of capital stock ($1.25 par value) outstanding on June 30, last, were equivalent to $2.30 per share, Andrew J. Lord, President, states in the semi-annual report. This compares with $2.15 a share reported on June 30, 1940, and $2.70 a share on Dec. 31, last.

Chain Store Sales in June Rise 16.6 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Chain store sales continued their favorable rate of increase over last year during the month of June, when combined sales of a group of 29 companies for the month were 16 per cent greater than the like month a year ago, according to the monthly compilation of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

Total sales for the first six months, continues the service, for this same group, showed an increase of 17.7 per cent.

Mail order companies in this group made the best showing with an increase of 23.6 per cent. The apparel companies included showed an increase of 16.4 per cent; grocery, 15.4 per cent; drug, 11.5 per cent, and the variety, 9.8 per cent.

With the exception of the grocery and drug groups, the per cent increases for June were all slightly lower than the present increases for the entire six months. The report stated that it should be remembered that part of this is due to the fact that June of this year contained only four Saturdays, as compared with five for June of last year. The grocery group would not be affected by this, they point out, inasmuch as they report on 13 four-week periods. The detailed compilation follows:

	June 1941	June 1940	P.C. Inc.
Mail order	$141,326,322	$114,380,433	23.6
Apparel	9,724,691	8,354,871	16.4
Grocery	74,488,831	64,544,964	15.4
Drug	9,619,979	8,629,178	11.5
Variety	108,340,520	98,664,137	9.8
	$343,500,343	$294,573,393	16.6
	6 Months 1941	6 Months 1940	P.C. Inc.
Mail order	$805,197,612	$640,639,674	25.7
Apparel	58,612,346	48,006,760	22.1
Grocery	419,969,171	375,305,546	11.9
Drug	56,843,643	51,397,360	10.6
Variety	598,216,783	531,638,909	12.5
	$1,938,839,555	$1,646,988,249	17.7

Equitable Life Insurance Reports Record Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States reports life insurance in force on its books as of June 30, aggregated $7,327,364,314, an increase of $190,443,672 from the Dec. 31, 1940, total and was at an all-time high in the society's history, Thomas I. Parkinson, President, announced, following the semi-annual meeting of directors.

Coinciding with the increase in insurance in force, payments by the society to policy holders and beneficiaries were at the rate of $602,151 daily for the period, against $578,888 daily for the first half of 1940.

Total admitted assets of the society, according to the report, increased $78,680,727 during the half year to an aggregate of $2,643,146,907 on June 30. If all bonds had been valued on the basis of market prices prevailing at mid-year, Mr. Parkinson pointed out, the society's assets would have been $17,224,283 more than shown by the report.

Commenting on the society's experience in the first half of 1941, Mr. Parkinson said that the country's "great thrift institutions played an increasingly useful role during this period of national emergency," adding that "the funds making up life insurance reserves of the country constitute an important source of needed capital and the effort which America is going to be called upon to make will require the full and effective utilization of both Government and private resources of credit.

During the half year the company invested $183,000,000 in securities other than governments, much of which represented "provision of new money, directly or indirectly, for defense activities," the report observed.

Aggregate payments to policy holders and beneficiaries in the six months was $108,989,259, made up of $70,052,313 in payments to living policy holders and $38,936,946 paid to beneficiaries under death claims.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 4¼s 52-47	119.12	119.12	119.12
1 2¾s 51-48	110.3	110.3	110.3
50 2½s 53-49	108.4	108.4	108.4
1 2½s 54-52	105.29	105.29	105.29

New York City Bonds

1 2⅞s 60-55	111.12	111.12	111.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	56½	56½	56½
1 Allegheny 5s 50 st	57	57	57
7 Am T&T 5½s 43	101	101	101
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
60 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	111½	111⅜	111½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79	78⅞	79
3 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
12 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
22 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 B&O 95 st A	34½	34½	34½
1 B&O 96 st F	34½	34½	34½
11 B&O cv 60 st	31¾	31½	31½
7 B&O 4s 48	62⅝	62½	62⅝
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Bell TPs 5s 48B	110	110	110
6 Bell TPs 5s 60C	133	132½	132½
2 Beth Stl3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Beth Stl 3½s 59	107	106⅞	107
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99½	99½	99½
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100	99⅞	100
11 Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	15½	15½	15½
4 Cen Pac 5s'60	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
6 Cen R R N J 5s'87	20½	20½	20½
23 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	19	18⅝	19
1 Cen R R N J 4s'87	18½	18½	18½
2 ChnP&P (3B) 4¾s'50	103⅞	103¾	103¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	105	105	105
3 CB&Q 4½s'77	73½	73½	73½
7 CB&Q gen 4s'58	81½	81½	81½
10 Chi G Wst Inc 4½s'2038	35⅞	35½	35⅞
3 Chi I&L 6s'47	29¾	29	29¾
7 Chi I&L 5s'47	28½	28	28½
8 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12	11⅞	11⅞
1 Comwl Ed 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97½	97½	97½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 CleveUnTerm 4½s 77C	67¾	67¾	67¾
13 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2 Col&So El 3¼s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Comi Mack inc 69 ww	51	51	51
1 Comwl Ed 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109	109¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	23½	23½	23½
1 Del & Hud 7½s 43	53	52¾	53
2 D&RG West 5s 55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	104	104
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¼	30¼	30¼
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30½	30¼
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	57¾	57¾	57¾
10 Erie Gene 6s 57	115⅛	115½	115½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	67	67	67
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95½	95½
7 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102	102	102
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
4 Hockg V 4½s 99	132½	132½	132½
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	37½	37½	37½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44½	44½	44½
1 ICCStL&NO 4½s 63 a	44	44	44
5 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38	38	38
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88½	88½	88½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	90	90	90
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	41⅞	41⅞
2 Int T&T 5s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	73¾	73	73
17 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	73	73	73
20 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31½	31½	31½
1 Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 MSP&SSMar5½s78	63	63	63
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29	28⅝	28⅝
6 M-K-T 4½s 78	25½	25½	25½
2 M.-K-T 1st 4s 90	37⅛	37	37

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 M-K-T 4s 62B	24	24	24
7 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27⅜	27½	27½
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	2	2	2
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106½	106⅞
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41¼	41
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	60	60	60
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74	74	74
3 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
2 NoOrl Term 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74¼
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	61⅞	62
2 NYC 4½s 2013A	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
4 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
4 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅜	62½	62⅜
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	28⅝	29
2 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	45½	45½	45½
3 NYNH&H 4s 56	26	26	26
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37	37	37
1 Nisg Sh-cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57½	57½	57½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
9 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111¾	111½	111½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5 Panhandle EPL3s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Penn RR gen4¼s'81	102¼	102¼	104¼
8 Penn RR 4½s 84E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Penn RR 4¼s 84E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
10 Phillips Pet 2¾s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pitt & WVa 4½s 60C	63	63	63
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Readg 4½s 97B	82¾	82¾	82¾
10 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104 9-32	104 9-32	104 9-32
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106	106	106
4 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	13¼	13¼	13¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7½	7½	7½
9 StLMS&S4sR&G 33	73	73	73
22 St LSW 5s 52	37¼	37	37¼
20 St LSW rfg 5s 90	21	20¾	21
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
4 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	61	61	61
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
4 Seab AL cn 6s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 Sea-AllFlo 6s 35A ct	3¾	3½	3¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 So Bell T & T 3s 79	108½	108½	108½
11 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	51½	51¾
2 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 So Pac 4½s 69	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	49¼	49	49¼
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53⅞	53¾	53¾
10 South Ry 6⅔s 56	87½	87¼	87¼
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	82¾	82¾	82¾
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅜	62⅛	62½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108½	108½	108½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
8 Stand Oil N P 2¾s 53	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68½	68½	68½
1 Third Ave aj 6s 60	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	92½	92½	92¾
10 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99¼	99¼
2 Utah P & L 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Wabash 1st 5s 39	64	64	64
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39	23½	23½	23½
5 Wabash 5s 80 D	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Western Un 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
2 Western Union 5s 60	83	83	83
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94½	94½	94½
118 Wis Cen 4s 49	40	39	40
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	38½	38½	38½
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Australia 5s 57	68½	68½	68½
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
15 Buen A 4¾s 77	50½	50⅜	50⅜
21 Canada 5s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Chile 6s 63 asd	12½	12½	12½
10 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Copen 5s 52 wd	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Cuba 5½s 45	88	88	88
1 Ger

States' Rights Cry Renewed By Colorado Governor's Tour

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado is "not talking politics" on his swing around the 11 Western States, but it requires no special political canniness to see that he is building an issue that could very possibly be the next great national political issue when the war emergency is ended. It is the issue of States' rights.

Specifically Governor Carr is trying to awaken the West, with its vast public domain and great resources, to what he sees as a threat of centralized control in Washington that would, as he phrases it, "rob us of our birthright."

And this, he emphatically declares, is not a matter for only Republicans or only Democrats to consider; it is a vital matter that concerns all of us who live here in the West, or in the East.

Colorado's Governor, who has achieved a record in the matter of putting his State's financial house in order, is acting now as a missionary of the gospel of States' rights perhaps primarily because his State is the source of one of a heavy proportion of the West's greatest and most invaluable resources—water.

Start of Streams

The snows and rains of Colorado's peak lands start many a river toward the sea. The Colorado River, the Rio Grande, the Arkansas and other valuable streams have their sources high in the mountains in which originate much of Colorado's other wealth.

"I sing the song of the States," Governor Carr told a combined meeting of members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce."

The verse of his "song" is that Western States, must hold to their pioneer prerogatives of prospecting, developing, and controlling their own resources; that the "home folks" of the West, who know and understand local conditions, are better suited to managing these resources, even when they overlap State lines, than are "a small group of men who may have had a couple of years in Government service in Washington."

The Federal "Authority" designed to hold and manage the affairs of a great river, such as the Columbia, the Colorado, or the Arkansas, is, in Governor Carr's opinion, a serious encroachment on the rights of every State touched by that Authority.

Quotes "Old Hickory"

In substantiation of his declaration that his attitude and his recent trip through the West are not partisanly political, he quotes Andrew Jackson in his stout demands for a return to State control and an end to extension of Federal control to an ever-enlarging section of the West and a broadening field of such control.

The nine river Authorities proposed in a bill now before Congress are all opposed by Governor Carr in principle. The one that calls forth his most emphatic opposition is that one proposed for the Arkansas River. This one, because the southeastern section of Colorado forms part of the Arkansas River watershed, would reach into the Rocky Mountain State and invoke and enforce certain restrictions which Mr. Carr brands as "not only a violation of States' rights but a violation of individual rights."

Governor Carr draws a picture of "dust bowl" farmers in that area who, he says, under the proposed Authority, "could not build a bridge, a canal, or an irrigation headgate without the permission of the committee of three men who would constitute the authority."

Control Not Needed

The three men, he declares, would have powers over the affairs of individuals in their district such as are not available even to the President, such as Congress itself would not attempt to use.

"The public land policy of the present national Administration," says Governor Carr, "embraces a new theory of water right and water use. We don't need Federal water control in Colorado. The other States of this Western country don't need water control by men who don't know anything about our irrigation problems. The example of the Colorado River compact, under which seven States meet and work out their mutual problems relating to that river, its waters, and its power, is "authority" enough for all of the Western States. We can deal together on such matters, without a committee of three appointed from Washington to tell us what we must do."

Governor Carr favors continuation of the traditional multiple use of public domain, as practiced for many years under jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service as a branch of the Department of Agriculture. This method, he says, gives the lumberman, the cattleman, the miner, the irrigator, or the developer of electric power, the greatest freedom compatible with public welfare.

As opposed to this traditional method, the Governor cites the constant withdrawal of public domain from full public use for "the single or recreational use, favorable only to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman."

Increase in Parks

The Coloradoan says the increase in national parks and monuments from 63 in 1930 to 204 in 1939 is proof of his contention that a new theory of government is in operation with respect to the public domain. Four-sevenths of all the lands in the 11 Western States, he says, is public domain, that is, under the control of the Federal Government. He protests that the miner, the livestock raiser, the lumberman, the irrigator, the power developer, cannot operate in those areas which are removed from public domain and set aside by Congress or the President, respectively, as national parks or national monuments.

Governor Carr was introduced to his San Francisco audience as "a Republican Governor from a Republican State."

"I wish I could take that introduction home to Colorado and make them believe it," said the Governor. "When I took office at the beginning of 1939 there was only one other Republican officeholder in the State House, and he was elected 10 years before—a Supreme Court Judge."

The Colorado Governor was loudly applauded, and most pointedly when he referred to Boulder Dam as "Hoover Dam."

"When you control the water used for irrigation of our farms, the water used for generation of electric power, and the drinking water in the desert country, you control the very lives of the people," he said in closing.

House Members View Route for Seaway

CLAYTON, N. Y. (AP)—Twenty-seven congressmen, after listening for nearly a month to praise and protest directed at the St. Lawrence Seaway, are seeing for themselves the Northern New York locale of the proposed project.

The quest for first-hand information on the controversial subject brought members of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee here for the first stop in a scheduled two-day inspection of the seaway course and the site of the proposed hydroelectric plant. Later they were to cross the border into Canada.

No. 1 in Draft

Wide World

Wong Yee Choy

Who holds number 196 of No. 1 Draft Board of New York City, displays the number 196, written in Chinese, after learning that his number was the first drawn in the second draft lottery in Washington. Another Chinese held the first number in the first peacetime draft.

U. S. Weeds Out 'Columns' In Rising Refugee Stream

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Weeding out Axis spies, subversive agents and propagandists, two inter-Departmental committees established to tighten up drastically on immigration from German-dominated Europe are now handling 100 cases a day against a human backlog of 500,000 refugees clamoring to enter the United States.

The two Committees, composed of representatives of the State, War and Navy Departments, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Immigration Service of the Justice Department, were organized to supervise issuance of immigration visas under President Roosevelt's new authority to control the entrance or exit of aliens or Americans "in the interest of national defense."

Officials said every effort is being made by detailed investigations here and abroad to determine the desirability of applicants as prospective American citizens and to keep foreign agents from slipping into the country in the guise of immigrants.

Under President Roosevelt's orders, visa applications also are carefully examined, to prevent the entry of persons who leave close relatives in Germany, Italy or Nazi-conquered countries.

An official State Department announcement said the regulation was necessary because a considerable number of cases had been discovered where such applicants had promised to act as German agents here, with their close relatives held as hostages to insure delivery of information desired concerning American defense activities.

Officials provided no specific information and would make public no data on the number of visa applications rejected for that or other reasons.

All applicatons are being closely scrutinized to establish the financial responsibility of the American sponsor of the prospective immigrant.

Immigration officials said that with the organization of three additional committees in the immediate future they would be able to handle approximately 400 cases a day and mainiatn steady progress against the thousands of applications pouring in from all over the world.

They reported there now are approximately 400,000 refugees in France, a majority of whom are eager applicants for visas to the United States.

Estimates of refugees in other countries, also prospective immigrants, included 50,000 in Spain; 12,000 to 14,000 in Portugal; 6,000 in Switzerland; 2,000 in Japan; 21,000 in Shanghai (mostly Jewish refugees from Germany who fled via Russia); and several thousand in each of the American republics.

Before institution of the new system officials estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 immigrants, most of whom were refugees, were entering the United States each month.

Plane Transfer Short-Sighted?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Transfer of commercial transport airplanes from United States airlines to Great Britain was assailed here today as a short-sighted policy which would handicap both America's defense effort and its aid-Britain program.

In a lead article which it backed editorially, and which expressed the view of the commercial airlines, the Scientific American magazine declared that the reported British request for 200 of America's fleet of passenger planes should be turned down in Britain's own interest.

"There is no question here of refusing aid to embattled Britain,' A. D. Rathbone, author of the article, declared. "Rather it is a problem of how we can continue to accelerate our production pace of war material in order to comply with England's and our own defense requirements if we deny ourselves the only means available for rapid transportation of technicians, scientists, workers, executives, blueprints, vital tools and parts from our national defense centers and our territorial outposts."

"M-Day" Nucleus

Should a wartime emergency make the Army's "M-Day" plans a reality, he added, the American commercial air transport fleet would be needed to form the nucleus of the "M-Day" emergency program.

"It has been stated on good authority, the writer continued, "that approximately 350 passenger transport planes operated by the 18 commercial airline companies in the United States — the only air transport fleet of this size in the world outside of Germany capable of potentially important military use—comprise the nucleus of an emergency aviation program under the Army's 'M-Day' plans.

While Britain is manifestly in need of transport planes to carry troops and munitions, it would actually slow the British aid program to hand over more transports, the article argued. Reporting that 20 transport planes at first, and now 24 more, have been requisitioned for Britain, the magazine declared that to take planes from their present work is "as foolish as to tear up our railroad rails to furnish steel to our British friends."

Defense Travelers

An official of one major airline estimated that 60 per cent of the air passenger traffic today was traveling on some form of defense activity, while fully half the express shipments were related in some way to defense work.

In 1941, domestic airliners will be called upon to transport 1,500,000 more ton-miles of air express, 3,750,000 more ton-miles of airmail, and thousands more passengers than last year, to keep pace with the stepped-up defense tempo, it was estimated.

"However badly our big flying ships may be needed elsewhere, their removal now from our scheduled services would, in the light of existing demands for expanded flying operations, seriously cripple defense preparation facilities and tend toward reversion to the slower pace of such activities as they existed in 1917 and 1918," the article said.

Two Ships From U. S. Reach North Africa

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, July 19 (AP)—The French tanker Sheherazade and French freighter Noirmoutier have arrived at Casablanca from the United States, marking the resumption of trade relations between America and French North Africa in accordance with a recent agreement.

It was trouble over the Sheherazade, which was seized by the British in May and held at Bermuda for several weeks, that temporarily cut the trade route.

The tanker unloaded 2,000 tons of American oil at Dakar and arrived here with 15,000 more tons. The Noirmoutier brought a mixed cargo, including sugar, textiles, tea, and cotton.

Wood Hears Army Checked President

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 19 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, national chairman of the America First Committee, told interviewers yesterday:

"I have confidential information, which I received just this morning that President Roosevelt intended to take over Dakar, Cape Verde and the Azores just as he took over Iceland, but Army officials stepped in and prevented the occupation. And from reliable sources I also am informed that an attempt to repeal the Neutrality Act will be made in Congress soon. But it will be defeated."

General Wood termed the occupation of Iceland "a rank, unjustifiable move to get us into war," asserting the United States took over Greenland to protect American shores and occupied Iceland to protect Greenland.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE
Salesman representing large manufacturer for many years seeks manufacturer serving wholesale notions, sundries, industrial products, army-navy, leather, department, chain, stores; New York Eastern Territory. Investment considered. LEONARD HEIM, 220 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

DEERFIELD INN, in historic Old Deerfield, Mass. Here you'll find comfort, congenial company, delightful meals, beautiful surroundings, early American arts, crafts. Send for folder.

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Owner Will Sell Reasonable
160 acres from one of ranches in South Oregon: 1-mile river frontage adjoining North Umpqua River; good fishing; 20 minutes from Roseburg; 80 acres under cultivation; good grazing; $4800. Write MRS. WALLEN, Glide, Oregon.

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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Large, comfortable rooms. STONE HOUSE, 204 Fifth St., cor. Jefferson Ave.; near the home of the Shredded Wheat. MRS. HARRY S. JORDAN. Tel. 5800.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., elevator, 4th floor, Suite 8—Cool, quiet rooms for study; permanent or transients. MRS. FOX, Com. 4795.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Large sofa, mahogany, rose carving. 2 small black walnut chairs, grape carving. OWNER, Gen. 0366.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—3-room apartment, venetian blinds throughout, attractively furnished. Cherokee 2982.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Boston, Unfurn. Apt., 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
A1 condition; comfort, live in town at less expense! Inspection invited. Apply Supt., 290 Commonwealth Avenue.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $37-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $45 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOOKS WANTED

LARGE or small lots books bought for cash. WM. L. TUTIN INC., 1280 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Tro. 8746.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

BY AN American man, M. I. T., approximately 50 years old; have been in successful business for 28 years; business must be honest, well established; has made, is making, and will make a reasonable living; location in New England, coast preferred; state amount of cash and income that could be expected, also location and nature of business; partnership or stock investment not considered. Box L-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Orleans, Mass.—Cottages for rent, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms; electricity, screened porches; fully equipped. ROSE P. GIBSON, 87 Cedar St., Wollaston, Mass. Gra. 1622.

PINE PLACE, Saugerties, N. Y.—Cool, comfortable cottages for rent; conveniences; delightful surroundings, quiet; tennis, swimming; selected. Jan Williams.

ROCKAWAY, HULL, MASS.—For sale or rent, 3-room cottage on water front; glassed and screened in porch, all improvements; available rest of season. Box K-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Crocheted ecru bedspread $100; crocheted ecru tablecloth $50; oblong form for yarn rug $10. Mrs. E. A. Underhill, Bedford, N. H., P. O. address, Mont Vernon, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS couple wishes an efficient and experienced housekeeper—one capable with child 2 years old; white or colored. Write Box S-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention; meals optional. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN, 27 N. W. 24 Ave. Phone 41882.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

Local Classified (Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

DORCHESTER, MASS.—1-family house, perfect condition, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, oil burner, continuous hot water; nice yard, room for 2-car garage. Owner, Gen. 0366.

FOR SALE—An ideal home 10 miles north of Boston: 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 3-car garage; large lot of land. Box J-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HUDSON, MASS. — Brookvale, for sale, an attractive colonial homestead, 8 rooms, 4 fireplaces; 5 acres with elm-shaded lawn and shrubbery; large cement and stone porch in rear facing a lawn and orchard; running water, hot-water heat, electricity; stable and two-car garage; brook with riparian rights; 18 acres of woodland 3 minutes from house. Phone Owner, TROwbridge 1080.

MILTON, MASS.
7-room house with 2-car garage, 3 baths, all improvements; nearly new; fine grounds; near transportation; best of location; very attractive. VAUGHAN, Tal. 2092.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—Quaint, historical house, new addition fully equipped for tea room and guests; 2 acres land; ocean view; 5-min. walk to centre. Box J-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—$7,000 bargain, older type house with barn. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive P. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Waltham 3969.

HOUSES TO LET

CAPE COD house for August; 4 bedrooms, bath, shower, electric range, refrigerator, fire place; 10 minutes' walk to Rock Harbor. Mrs. L. E. Gibson, Rock Harbor Rd., Orleans, Mass.

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY
FREDERICK T. WIDMER
31 West St., Boston Lib. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for cleaning and painting Mt. Tom Bridge in EASTHAMPTON on Auto Route 5 over the Oxbow of the Connecticut River will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, July 29, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Proposal forms: $5.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $100.00. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, July 19, 1941.

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FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, 349 Commonwealth Ave.—Offices available; suitable for professional purposes. Telephone Commonwealth 3348.

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Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports; golf, riding nearby; $21-$35; folder.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

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PLAISTOW, N. H.—Pleasant home in the country for elderly ladies. MISS M. FREEMAN. R. F. D. #1, Box 309.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

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BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny rooms, near The Christian Science Mother Church; perm., trans. MRS. BURDWOOD. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Well-furn. rms., running water, cool, quiet; overlooks The Christian Science Mother Church Park. Com. 9596. Dwyer.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Large double and single outside rooms with baths; centrally located; tray breakfasts if desired. Kenmore 7143.

BOSTON — Select room, single or double; transient or permanent; Edison heat. MRS. BREADMORE, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms; elevator. Marion Hacker, Com. 9575.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—River and sunny rooms, also garden apartment; breakfast optional. Com. 8683.

BOSTON, MASS., 447 Park Drive, Suite 5—Very desirable room in a small private family. Call Com. 6461.

BOSTON, 304 Commonwealth Ave. — Rooms for quiet, refined guest in a home of distinction.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 42 Kirkland St.—Rooms for permanent and transient guests, five minutes to Harvard Square. Eliot 9147.

N. Y. C., Chelsea District—Business woman wishes to share her small apartment, business woman preferred. Phone evenings CHelsea 2-7040.

N. Y. C., 84th St., 495 W. End Ave., Apt. 4-W—Attractive single, double; excellent location, delightful surroundings; reasonable. TR. 4-7209.

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COMPANION-housekeeper seeks position vicinity Boston; experienced, middle aged; Protestant, American. Address Housekeeper, Mondamin Acres, Hopkinton Rd., R. F. D. #1, or telephone 3451-M, Concord, New Hampshire.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, companion, wishes position; good driver, also business experience; go anywhere; Protestant. Write Box M-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MODEST, capable receptionist-stenographer, now employed, wishes change; age 22. Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE, Potter Place—WE HAVE TO OFFER, for moderate rate, a pleasant country home, with all modern improvements, excellent food and bathing in our own river; ideal for a restful vacation. Write FLORA HURLBURT.

QUIET, restful vacation spot in the foothills of the Berkshires; own garden; excellent home-cooked meals. D. H. Eberle, Dover Plains, N. Y.

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Treat your pets to the best
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GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

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MONTGOMERY (Continued)

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Moderate Prices
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Everything for the Table
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Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
807-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

RAMSEY COAL CO.
Our coal makes warm friends
PHONE 5721

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 5311 658 Arch Street

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

The South's Leading BRIDE STORE
MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
113 BULL STREET
Jewelers to the South for 53 Years

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Distinctive
"Skyland Fashions"
Exclusively at
IVEY'S
Asheville, North Carolina

MOUNTAIN CITY ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Laundry *Dry Cleaning*
207-213 Coxe Street
Phone 7000 Asheville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
Norrmalmstorg

Switzerland

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11 Joe Tscheer
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

A. LIPPOLD
Radioapparate aller führenden Marken
Reparaturservice
SCHANZENSTRASSE 10 TEL. 4.12.42
Wireless Sets

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

WEISS-BÄNTELI
Schirme
Spalenberg—Nadelberg
(Umbrellas)

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	A	P	E	S	T	R	Y	■	F	I	S	H	■	■
U	■	A	L	T	O	■	E	A	R	S	■	E	■	■
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A	P	O	D	■	T	O	R	T	I	L	L	A	■	■

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Bühler AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24 968

Dinner Sets
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
FOR TRAVELLERS
REPAIRS
Maison J. Favre S. A.
60, Rue du Rhône Tel. 5.11.02

MONTREUX

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

WENGEN

SPORTHAUS MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Specialty, Standard Ski Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Meller
Limmatquai 106 Zürich

K. LIPS
GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON
für Damen & Herren
Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof
Tel. 3.69.45
Hairdresser

TEA SCHILTER
Elegante Damenhüte nach Mass
UMÄNDERUNGEN
Universitätsstrasse 48 Tel. 8.25.48
1 Etage (Lift)
(Modes)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz 57 Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post's Products Kellogg's Products.

DURBAN

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard, Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market—W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rossburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Rd. (close to Station)
Phone 22493

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALTY
We have our own Bakery

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

THE Moore Shoe Co.
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368, West St., Durban

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban and Maritzburg

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout
Gay Modern Café

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN & HARRIS LTD.
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0511

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

Figaro LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs. 70, Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

J. MURRAY
STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

The Toby Tavern
The Quaintest Cafe in Town
Private Functions
Catered For
126 King St. (1st floor) Phone B 1523
and at 32 Pitt Street
Morning Coffee, Luncheon, Tea and Dinner
MRS. E. A. LANE

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St. Sydney

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute, N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD., VAUCLUSE FU 9676

Remember
The Pottery Shop
12 ROWE STREET, SYDNEY
Pottery, Baskets, Fur Toys
Lino-Cuts, etc.

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio, Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

AUSTRALIAN DRY CLEANERS
High Class Dry Cleaners
Carpet Cleaners and Dyers
Kent Road Kent Town
City Dept. 21 Charles St. F 1177

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5210 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOVEREIGN VALUE at
REGENCY CAFE
Generous Portions Attractively Served
Excellent Home Cooking
Moderate Prices
PHONE F 6781
CLYDE WAY 132 ELIZABETH ST.
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

RAINERS BEDDING
Pty. Ltd. Phone F-4258
Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY LTD
Complete Automotive
MAINTENANCE
13 Barkly St., St. Kilda Junction
Petrol, Oil, Battery and Tyre Service
Telephone Windsor 2777

FLAT SEEKERS!
FLAT INVESTORS!
Consult the Flat Specialist
MRS. F. BLAGDON
Real Estate Agent
Member of the R. E. S. I.
80 SWANSTON STREET Phones: Cent. 6163-4-5 3 Lines

MABEL CLAY PTY LTD.
"Clayknit" Tailored Knitwear
To Measure
THREE STORES
558 Burke Road, Camberwell
50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

MISS EDITH TAPNER
TYPING
DUPLICATING
MAILING LISTS
Expertly and Promptly Executed
20 QUEEN STREET MU. 1248

S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
THE MODERN GROCERS
— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN GEELONG AND BALLARAT

CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

AUSTRAL TOWEL SERVICE
VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED
386 Flinders Lane

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
203 COLLINS ST., C1
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5969 F. 5541

Caldwell's
FURNITURE
Antiques and Reproductions
435 BOURKE STREET

V. Boldner
Watchmaker *Jeweller*
RINGS REMODELLED
Crystal Ware Electroplate
Diamonds Artistically Set
MU 3617 or LF 2933
McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON PTY. LTD.
434 TOORAK ROAD, S. E. 2

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL. 5171 Adelaide F3796 Melb. F9084

"WILMAR"
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
EXPERT
CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
294 Little Collins St. Telephone C. 52 18

MELBOURNE—Brighton

MRS. E. M. BURLINSON
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY
53 Church St., Middle Brighton
Phone X3281

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
Telephone WF 2700
612 Burke Road, Camberwell

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S *Corsets*
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4682

MELBOURNE Middle Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
DRAPERY STORES Pty. Ltd.
123 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE—PRAHRAN

FOR GUARANTEED FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER—WIN 4419
The Strand Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
278 CHAPEL ST., PRAHRAN
588 CHAPPEL ST., SOUTH YARRA

MELBOURNE South Yarra

Rindless Bacon
Havelock Flour
Brockhoff Biscuits
J. TOLLNER & SON
GROCERS
256 Toorak Road, South Yarra
Tel. Winsor 2345 Delivery to Local Districts

MELBOURNE—St. Kilda

Telephone LA 3314, After Hours XW 1589
OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAY
THE GUM LEAF
ART FLORISTS
MRS. E. M. TEATHER
George Hotel Building, Fitzroy Street
ST. KILDA

MELBOURNE—Toorak

Mrs M. Brown
Phone Win. 7284
Ladies' and Children's Dressmaker and Draper
Underwear—Hosiery
481 TOORAK VILLAGE

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms." Christchurch 36-171 33-490

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Ginger Rogers

Dance Hall (20th-Fox) — Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager. Reform comes at the end but emphasis is on objectionable behavior. Carol Landis, Cesar Romero, William Henry, June Storey, J. Edward Bromberg.—Adults only.

* * *

For Beauty's Sake (20th-Fox)—Mixture of comedy and melodrama about a young astronomer who leaves his studies in an ecclesiastical institution to assume the management of a beauty salon and discovers himself involved in the schemes of a blackmail ring. Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver, Ted North, Joan Davis.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Get-Away (MGM)—Gangster melodrama, with an FBI agent posing as a criminal to discover the outlaws and deliver them into the hands of the G-men. Robert Sterling, Charles Winninger, Donna Reed, and Henry O'Neill.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Shepherd of the Hills (Paramount)—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of life among the moonshiners of the Ozarks and the mysterious stranger who comes to the hill people, helping to end an old superstition and making friends with a resentful son. Harry Carey, John Wayne, Betty Field, Beulah Bondi, James Barton.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Sweetheart of the Campus (Columbia)—Collegiate musical in which a stranded dance band (Ozzie Nelson's) enrolls in a college for advertising purposes. Conventional complications. Ruby Keeler, Harriet Hilliard, Kathleen Howard.—Adults and young people.

* * *

They Met in Bombay (MGM)—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Clark Gable has an amusing sequence in which, impersonating a British officer, he requisitions a detachment of troops and levies tribute from a Chinese merchant. Then he is himself requisitioned to help evacuate refugees from a province threatened by Japanese, wins the Victoria Cross, and decides to marry and reform. Rosalind Russell is the lady. Peter Lorre, Jessie Ralph, Reginald Owen, Matthew Moulton, Edward Ciannelli, Luis Alberni.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

Tom, Dick, and Harry (RKO)—Romance, comedy, satire, and fantasy in a story about a dreamily romantic telephone girl who finds herself engaged to three suitors at the same time and must decide which of them she will marry. Very entertaining in parts, but some of the elements do not seem to mix too well, and a champagne sequence seems unnecessary to the development of the plot. Acting and direction are admirable. Ginger Rogers, George Murphy, Burgess Meredith, Alan Marshall.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Above the Average Films

Family—"The Reluctant Dragon," "The Big Store," "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"Sergeant York," "Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night."

* * *

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

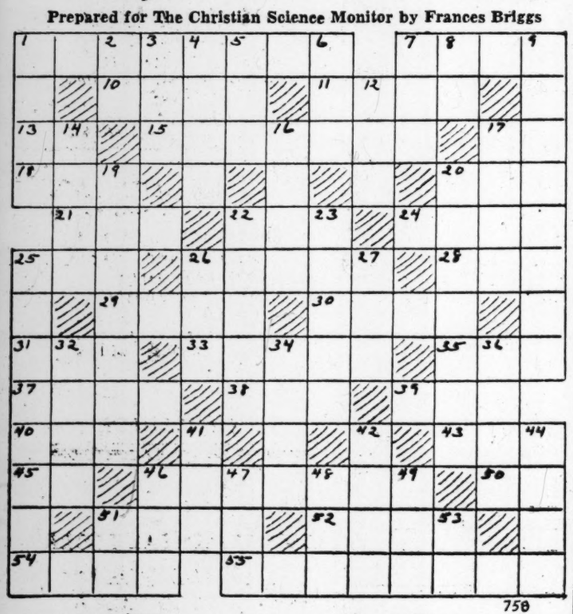
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. The United States has blacklisted 1,800 Latin-American firms and individuals believed to be acting in the interest of Germany and Italy.
2. 750,000.
3. A daylight attack on 22 Axis ships at Rotterdam, July 16, is considered to be one of the most successful attacks carried out on Axis shipping. Large forces of Blenheim bombers put out of action 17 Axis ships of between 90,000 and 100,000 tons in this attack, and severely damaged five more totaling between 40,000 and 45,000 tons.
4. The former Cabinet is reported to have resigned to give way to one more capable of grappling with the "ever-changing world situation."
5. Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that it is only a question of time until British troops leave Iceland to United States replacements.
6. The German offensive against Russia has allowed the RAF to intensify air attacks on northwestern Germany and the occupied areas.
7. The Senate has passed legislation to facilitate construction of a pipe line from the East Texas oilfields to the threatened areas.
8. A dispatch from London reports that the British Government will refuse absolutely and uncompromisingly even to consider any Nazi peace offer, whatever may be the outcome of the Russo-German conflict.
9. Yes; according to Russian Ambassador Maisky, even if Moscow fell the Soviet Union's widely dispersed industries hidden in the Urals would keep the Red Army supplied with war materials.
10. President Roosevelt estimated two thirds of the men will be affected.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

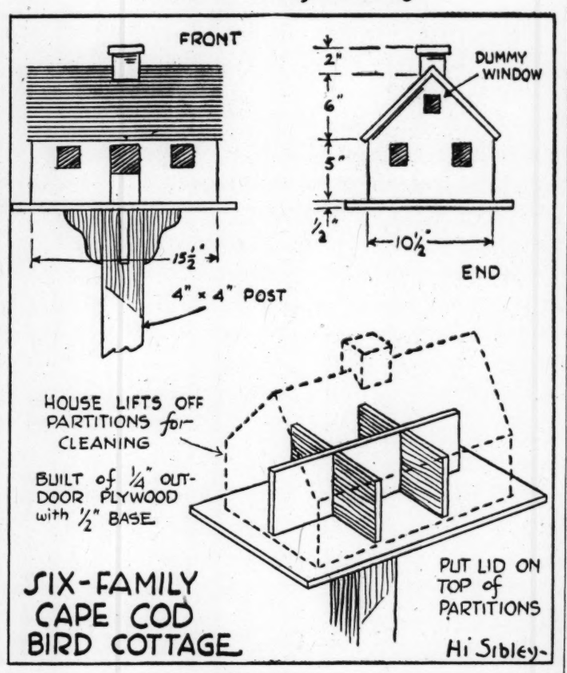
1—Gobelin is what?
7—Simple Simon liked to do what?
10—What is singing voice of Louise's mother in opera "Louise"?
11—Walls are said to have what?
13—Symbol for natrium is what?
15—What is first name of Miss Gillmore, stage star?
17—Mister, (abbr.).
18—Bitter vetch is what?
20—Who is a well-known Milne character?
21—The wildebeest is what?
22—What is the capsule of a plant?
24—Who is heroine of a Puccini opera?
25—Sound of a cow.
26—What character in Greek mythology was turned into a nightingale?
28—Man's name.
29—If you were in London, in what direction would you travel to reach Swindon?
30—What is an issue of water from the earth?
31—Drowsy person is apt to do what?
33—What is electrical unit of inductance?
35—To frost.
37—What is used for pressing clothes?
38—The sawfish is what?
39—Because.
40—A number.
43—Negative.
45—Bone.
46—Who was author of "Ben Hur"?
50—What is a Chinese dialect spoken in Yangtze Valley?
51—What is a priest of Tibet?
52—What is a city of Kansas?
54—Animal without feet is what?
55—What is a thin flat unleavened cake baked on a hot stone, particularly in Mexico?

Down

1—Would you get meat, wool, or a tune from a poogye?
2—What is the Coal State (abbr.)?
3—Shade tree.
4—What is any of luminous bodies seen in the heavens?
5—What is a high, craggy hill?
6—What is an affirmative vote?
7—From.
8—Exists.
9—Who is heroine of first part of "Winter's Tale"?
12—Every one.
14—What was name of Jason's ship?
16—Auspicious.
17—Who fashions magic helmet for Alberich?
19—What is highest mountain in Wales?
20—What is a motorcycle riding saddle for a passenger?
22—What is name of rabbit in well-known child's tale?
23—Bride's portion is what?
25—What lake drains into Lake Winnipeg?
26—What kind of tree figures in Norse mythology?
27—Who was marshal of France under Napoleon?
32—Natural minerals.
34—What is a measure of 2¼ inches?
36—What bird is said to fly in a straight line?
41—What is an engine of war for battering?
42—Native of Bannockburn is what?
44—Bass saxhorn is what?
46—To press into a mass.
47—What is a coin of Latvia?
48—Melody.
49—What was first name of Terry, American clockmaker?
51—Behold!
53—What is an adjective suffix?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Make It Yourself



Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What is the latest step taken by the United States to clear Latin-American republics of American-financed Axis propaganda and Axis trade ties?

2. How many Americans were affected by the second peace-time lottery held July 17?

3. What was perhaps the biggest success achieved by the RAF against Axis shipping in one day since the war began?

4. What was the reason given for the resignation of Japan's old Cabinet?

5. Are the British troops, now in Iceland, to be withdrawn?

6. In what way has Britain taken full advantage of Germany's war with Russia?

7. What action has the U. S. Senate taken to somewhat relieve a threatened oil shortage on the East Coast?

8. What is British reaction to the new German peace offensive which Hitler is expected to launch at the conclusion of his Russian campaign?

9. Can Russia continue to keep the Red Army in the field fully supplied if Moscow falls to the advancing Germans?

10. What per cent of the men in the Army will have to go back to private life in a few months unless Congress acts to keep them in the service?

(Answers to these questions will be found on this page)

In Lighter Vein

The High Cost of Living

At a buffet supper at Harpo Marx's home in Hollywood, guests were inconvenienced to find no napkins, but Oscar Levant "covered up" for his friend. "Due to the high cost of living," he announced, "there are no napkins—but from time to time a woolly dog will pass among you."—Reader's Digest.

More Shakespeare Baseball

H. O., New York City, writes: In a recent edition you quoted Shakespeare on "Baseball." I should like to offer the following:

I will be short.—Hamlet.
Out, I say.—Macbeth.
O, hateful error.—Julius Caesar.
He will steal, sir.—All's Well That Ends Well.
What an arm he has.—Coriolanus
I will go root.—Richard III.

A Large Nest

As the crowded bus came to a standstill, a stout, middle-aged man descended the stairs carrying a small girl

Tenderly placing his burden on the curb, he ascended the stairs again and shortly returned carrying a tiny dog. Placing the dog beside the child, he returned upstairs and again descended bearing a second child, which he stood beside the first. Once more he ascended the stairs and again returned, carrying a third youngster.

These evolutions were eagerly observed by a passenger seated inside the bus who, as father proceeded to dismount with his third offspring, exclaimed: "My, my, 'e must 'ave a nest up there!"—Tit-Bits.

New Zealand's Unique Bird—the Kiwi

A recent article on this page incorrectly referred to the Kiwi as an Australian bird. Many of our readers in Australia and New Zealand kindly informed us that it was definitely a native of New Zealand and not of Australia. The following comment from the New Zealand Government Tourist Department further describes the unusual Kiwi:

The Kiwi (Apteryx) Kakapo, and weka are instances of birds which have lost the power of flight; the kiwi has been described by a great naturalist as the most "unbirdlike" of living feathered creatures. There are several slightly different varieties of the kiwi, which is about the size of a domestic fowl, with the mere rudiments of wings, loose, flocculent plumage with fine hairlike filaments, and a sharp, long, tapering bill. It is a night-rover only venturing abroad in the darkness, and haunts the depths of the bush, particularly in the interior of the North Island and the only partly explored mountain and forest regions of southwest Otago bordering the Sounds. The eggs are remarkable for their large size in comparison with the size of the bird, sometimes measuring 5 inches in length.

Daily Quotation

IT IS not rank or dignity of position that makes men. True rank is that excellence of character which shows itself in actions, probity and virtue.—JAMES ELLIS.

Monitor Camera Club from Frederic Hueston, Los Angeles

The Reserved Seat

Proverbs of Patience

He who endures with patience is a conqueror—Latin.
The world is for him who has patience—Italian.
How poor are they that have not patience!—Shakespeare.
An hour's patience will procure a long period of rest—Arabian.
He that can be patient finds his foe at his feet—Dutch.
Beware the fury of a patient man or nation—English.
Patience is power; with time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes silk—Chinese.
Patience is the key of contentment—Arabian.
Patience and time do more than strength or passion—French.
To know how to wait is the great secret of success—French.
Patience is so like fortitude that she seems either her sister or her daughter—Greek.
Everything which is out of our power to amend becomes more supportable by patience—Greek.
Patience is not passive; on the contrary it is active; it is concentrated strength—English.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Plea for Martha

Toledo, Ohio

(The thoughtful reader who submitted the following story to this column writes: "Here is something that ought to find its way into print. It's not much of a story, but like a seed, much should come of it.")

A friend of mine, who employs a maid to do housework one day a week, said to herself, "I have a paid vacation. Most people have paid vacations nowadays. But what of the Marthas like mine, who work week in and week out in the homes of others? No one pays for their vacations. If Martha takes one, she must save and scrimp if she is even to stay home and rest a week without pay—to say nothing of having money for a trip."

So, much to her surprise and joy, Martha was given a day off with pay.

I hope my friend has done more than bless Martha. I hope she has planted a seed that will come to full bloom and sow itself again and again. Why don't more of us do this for our Martha-by-the-day? We pay her little enough compared to present factory wages. And unless she has superlative vision it can't be particularly thrilling to go day after day into another's home, cleaning up someone else's disorder, dust, and dirty dishes.

If you, and myself and Mrs. Jones do it for her, soon it will add up to a week. (And by the way—two days from six employers would add up to two weeks, a normal vacation.)

And then next year let's not forget to do it again.

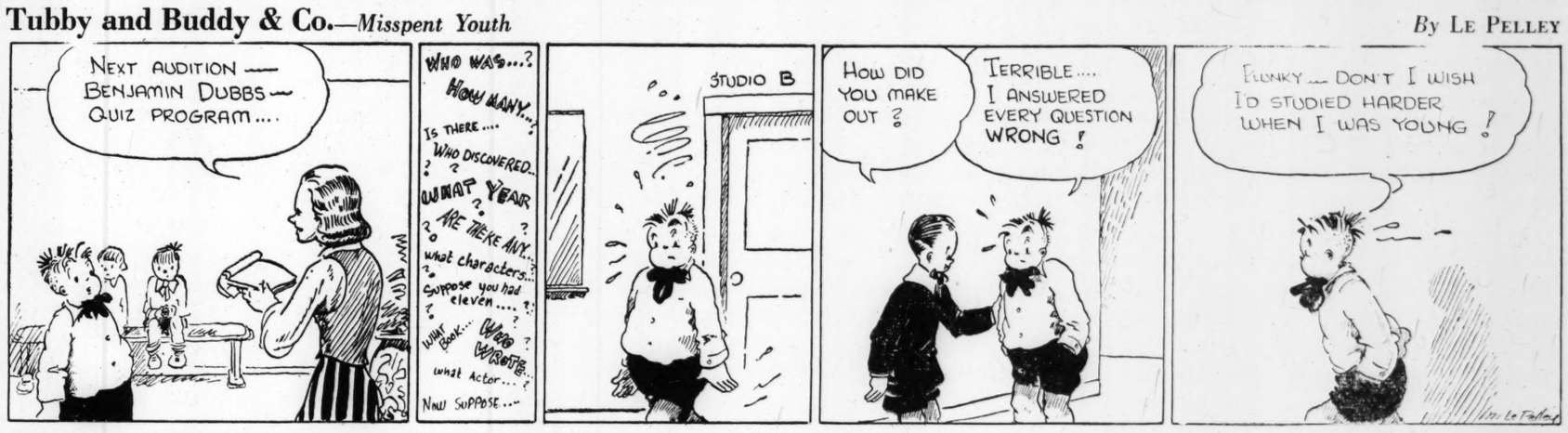
And this "good deed"—let's not be modest about it. Let's tell about it and let it spread. E. H.

A Verse for Today . . .

Doth God pervert judgment? or doth the Almighty pervert justice? —JOB 8:3.

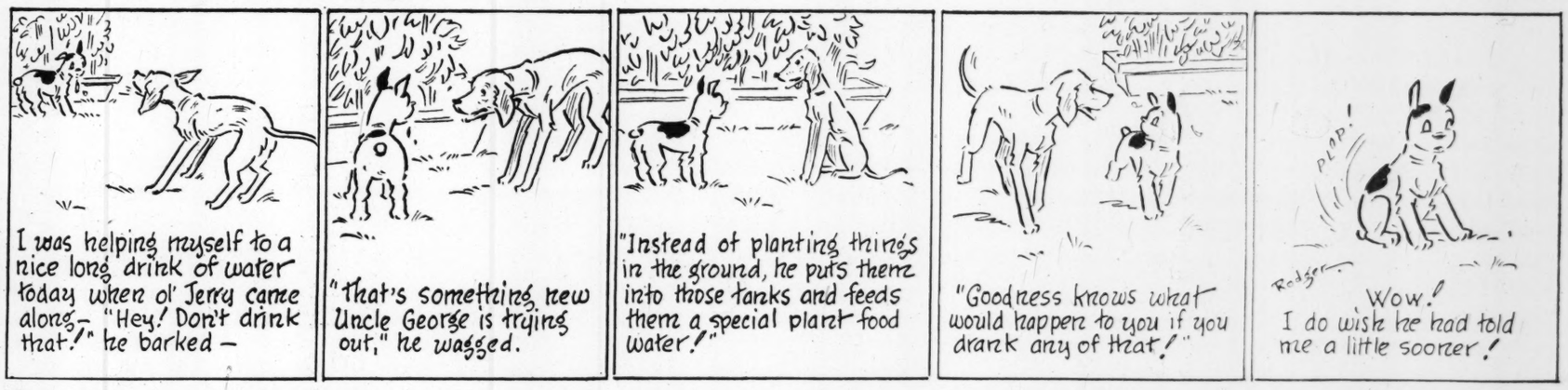
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Misspent Youth*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Warning—Too Late!*

By RODGERS


I was helping myself to a nice long drink of water today when ol' Jerry came along— "Hey! Don't drink that!" he barked—
"That's something new Uncle George is trying out," he wagged.
"Instead of planting things in the ground, he puts them into those tanks and feeds them a special plant food water!"
"Goodness knows what would happen to you if you drank any of that!"
PLOP!
Wow! I do wish he had told me a little sooner!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Thriller With Sound Effects*

By THE HAGERS

TONIGHT A LOUD STORM RAGED OUTSIDE. "I'LL READ MY MYSTERY," SPOONBILL CRIED.
"THE NIGHT WAS STORMY, CHILL AND BLACK. RAIN LASHED AN OLD DESERTED SHACK...."
UP OUR FRONT STEPS LOUD FOOTSTEPS CLUMPED! THE LIGHTS WENT OUT, AND SPOONBILL JUMPED.
WE SAT THERE STILL. IT CAME — A RAP! WE KNEW IT WAS NO THUNDERCLAP.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Motif of Victory

Beethoven did not know the Morse code. But he wrote in it. By the sheerest and yet most appropriate coincidence possible, he employed as a rhythmic pattern in the first movement of his Fifth Symphony what any telegrapher would recognize as the Morse symbol for the letter V.

There are two coincidences here, one of them obvious and of no importance. The letter V is the Roman equivalent of the figure 5, but what matters more is that V has become in France and other occupied countries a symbol of ultimate victory over the Nazi terror. It is written on walls and elsewhere to catch the eye of Nazi overseers. It is ubiquitous. So many V's have appeared as to suggest some sort of underground organization. As long ago as April this newspaper reported on this movement.

Now, like an increasingly unruly child, V is not only going to be seen but heard. For victims of Nazi ambition are now learning to spell it out in dots and dashes: dot-dot-dot-dash. They can even sing or whistle it, to the first four notes of the world's most familiar symphony. If Frenchmen do this as often as sentiment prompts they will reproduce most of the symphony's first movement, which is based on a constant reiteration of dot-dot-dot-dash motifs, one set overlaying another in crescendos sometimes expressive of an increasing fury, as of suppressed peoples.

Nazis seem apprehensive over this secret weapon. They are trying to cause confusion by adopting V as a symbol of Nazi victory. But those who write or sound V for freedom can, as "Colonel V. Britton" has suggested in a broadcast naming July 20 as "V Day," leave the confusion "where it belongs—in Berlin."

The Nazis may find themselves in a veritable vortex of sounds dearly familiar to German ears but ill attuned to Nazi theories. Beethoven would never have been a Nazi. The story of his disillusion with Napoleon is twice told: how the composer had dedicated his "Eroica" Symphony to the military genius of the French Revolution only to destroy the dedication page when Napoleon began to act like a Hitler.

Beethoven would have been no more impressed with Nazi ventures. One feels he would be glad to know that the motif of "fate knocking at the door," with which his Symphony V opens, has been turned into a motif of the inevitable knocking ominously on doors and windows wherever Nazi oppressors pass by.

Axis

Events are daily debunking the political meaning of the word "axis." Its current usage has been traced to a speech by Mussolini on Nov. 1, 1936. Referring to the accord signed in July in Berlin, which had definitely shifted the main lines of Italian foreign policy away from London and Vienna, he said:

> This Berlin-Rome protocol is not a barrier. It is rather an axis around which all European States animated by a desire for peace may collaborate on troubles.

Thus Il Duce attempted to suggest the concept of a benevolent Fascist peace group, revolving in a Rome-Berlin orbit. But free peoples use the word with their own meaning—one which clearly recognizes the liaison as an instrument designed for despotic domination. And even to the unhappy peoples who have been dragged into relations with the Axis, Mussolini's phrase "collaboration on troubles" carries much more the meaning of trouble than of true collaboration.

For Rome, the line from Berlin—we might call it the Goebbels-Gayda-Gestapo axis—has become plainly a puppet string, with the German secret police governing Italy in all essentials. The cartoonist who pictured the Axis as an axle knew his dictionary, for that is the first meaning of the word, but it had to be made visibly crooked when extended to Tokyo. And it's a very modern axletree with a differential which permits Japan to keep carefully at peace with Russia. The effort to make it run also through Moscow has now broken down openly. Of course, Bostonians, brought up on Oliver Wendell Holmes' remark that their State House is the "hub of the solar system," could have foretold failure for this attempt to make the universe revolve around some upstart "foreign" axle.

As a handy headline word Axis may be overworked. But those who write or read it in English know it for what it is—a plunderbund having no elements of enduring cohesion. Indeed, the thieves have so far fallen out that another dictionary definition should soon be seen to be the only accurate one—"imaginary line."

What Is "Excess"?

President Roosevelt is reported to be insisting that the House Ways and Means Committee adopt the Treasury Department's plan of calculating excess profits taxes instead of allowing corporations the alternatives in the present law. The demand attempts to load a revenue measure with a debatable reform.

At present firms may compute their excess profits by comparison either with the return on their investment or with their average earnings from 1935 to 1939. The committee, in fact, has worked out some combination of the two standards which is still fairer. The Treasury, however, urges the capitalization basis alone without reference to what a company was making in normal times.

Does the term "excess profits" mean an excess above normal as a result of war orders or a war situation? That is the interpretation most widely understood. But the Administration seeks to construe it as meaning an excess of profits over a certain percentage on the investment, even though that margin may have been earned in normal times and not been taxed. To adopt this reasoning would be to initiate under war pressure a type of taxation that would be seriously questioned in peace.

The House committee already has written very stiff rates into the pending tax measure. Sentiment generally will approve a large recapture of profits attributable to war. This logic, however, requires some reference to prewar earnings as a basis of comparison.

A Tax on Roadside Litter

The decision of Vermont's State Liquor Control Board to charge a two-cent deposit on beer cans and "so-called non-returnable" beer bottles, in an effort to keep its roadsides free from these unsightly receptacles, is a regulation which other States, faced with a similar problem, could adopt advantageously.

Not only in pastoral Vermont has the discarded beer can hampered roadside beautification. It has become a serious problem in scores of rural areas close to large cities. Too many lovely country lanes have become "tin can" dumps or depositories for empty bottles. Unfortunately these country districts have no street-cleaning gangs to "pick up" after thoughtless persons. So these cans remain to rust away or, in the case of bottles, to become a hazard.

Just how far Vermont's action will go toward eliminating the beer-can menace remains to be seen. It is, however, a poignant reminder to those persons who fling litter of any kind from their cars that a little more thoughtfulness, a little more co-operation on their part with State beautification programs, will do much toward keeping the Nation's roadsides clean and attractive.

Of Bicycles and Brooms

Defense days may be quieter, round the house at least. Dad won't have to retreat to his study on Saturday mornings; Blackie, our cat, won't make for the cellar to escape the sound of the "vac," and the mechanics of living may be simplified somewhat. That much at least is hinted in a recent statement of OPM's Mr. Knudsen: "If there isn't enough raw material for vacuum cleaners, for instance, we'll just have to get the old broom out of the closet and use that."

It's been years since "Mom" had to get the old broom out for the rugs. Mr. Knudsen overlooked the carpet sweeper—and we abominated it ourselves. But there's something about a broom's clean sweeping that's quite satisfying, even though the family all shout, "Look at the dust you're raising!" Moreover, the extra work may offer today's youngsters an opportunity to learn more about the mechanics of housekeeping.

We may see more bicycles around, too, in the fuel-conscious days to come. But there's much to be discovered from a bicycle seat that can't be seen or heard when one is towed by six or eight cylinders. Today and tomorrow's hardships offer a challenge to the alert.

There is still a lot of money passing from hand to hand at the racetracks that the taxing authorities in Washington do not seem to have thought about.

Rain may fall alike on the good and evil, but in Russia it seems to be causing the Nazis the more trouble.

Our Readers Say—

Occupation and Aggression

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The occupation of Iceland by American forces should have stirred the indignation of every citizen. This taking of a neutral country into protective custody is sheer Hitlerism, and can be justified only by the acquiescence of a Parliament and Premier with a gun at their heads, in a deal of dubious constitutionality.

But if American forces are in Iceland beyond recall, let us at least get the British forces out and avoid a war incident.

We occupied a base in Newfoundland to prevent invasion by way of Greenland. We have occupied bases in Greenland to prevent invasion by way of Iceland. And we have now taken the prodigious step to an independent and neutral European nation. Let us at least call a halt to American aggression here.

The danger to American peace and democracy in this rash and unauthorized step can best be minimized by obviating any features of military alliance with belligerent Powers. If we are to get into Iceland, let us take Iceland out of the war, and this can best be done by following the advice of prominent Senators and getting the British forces out at once.

TUDOR GARDINER

Chicago

Acts of War?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Certainly these days are not exactly peaceful. Whether or not we are at this date July 9, 1941, in an undeclared war with the Axis, that is to say, Germany, Italy, Japan, is open to question. We American civilians are undecided about it. Some of us think the Axis Powers are at war with us, but we are not sure about it.

The Axis have a way of "shooting first and explaining afterwards." Japan, for instance, has not yet declared war on China after over four years of War; Germany has done likewise to many nations, which have been subdued, and in her present attack on the U. S. S. R. slaughtered many regiments before Russia decided Germany was at war with the U. S. S. R.

When unarmed ships are torpedoed and those aboard set adrift in mid-ocean repeatedly, when unarmed American ships carrying no war material are fired on and sent down and those aboard left to shift for themselves in open boats, without declaring war, certainly this looks like undeclared war on the United States.

San Francisco — GEORGE P. KELLEY

Unfair Discrimination?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Should not the attention of people everywhere be called to the discrimination against marriage in the draft of the new Federal income tax law as approved by a House Committee?

In this proposal, two married people who both earn incomes will be taxed on their joint total of earnings, where these same two people if they remain single or obtain a divorce will pay much less. With surtaxes "starting at the first dollar of taxable income," the matter will be serious for the upper working classes and crushing on the middle classes where the most of the new increase of tax incidence is placed.

Granting that married couples pay one rent instead of two, that rent is likely to be higher. And, as they have the children whose needs in food, clothing, and school supplies are hardly met by the exemptions, the House Committee proposal seems certain to defer both marriage and childbearing. Is America to tax marriage when the dictators who seek to destroy religion are doing everything to encourage large families?

New York — BESSIE BLABORE DEARDEN

"More Open Than Ever"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After London's worst raid I passed a little café in a poor neighborhood, surrounded by bomb craters and burnt-out premises. Its front had been blown in and the chairs and tables were deep in débris.

At the back by a counter stood a woman, presumably the proprietress, by a shining cash register, wearing a tin hat, evidently ready to attend to customers.

This, at 8:30 in the morning after an incessant and appalling bombardment lasting eight hours or so!

My eye was caught by the fluttering of a "Union Jack" over the entrance, and then I saw scrawled on a blackboard the notice:

"Café—More Open Than Ever"

Returning that night I saw people sitting at the tables among the débris of the night before as if it were the most usual thing in the world.

It made me think that it was useless to attempt to terrorize such people and that England and America, too, with leaders like Churchill and Roosevelt, have magnificent material with which to build a sane, safe, and better world.

J. L. OWEN

London

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Promise to Be Kept

"Let Treason Be Wiped Out at Once!"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On July 4th, 1939, I dined with Paul Reynaud, then the Finance Minister and later Prime Minister of France, as the honored guest of Henri de Kerillis, the "Churchill of France," the one man of France who had the courage to denounce its traitors but whose cries were not heeded by a weak Government. Freedom of the press to the traitors meant an opportunity to destroy the country.

That eventful day was the last 4th of July celebration in Paris. It was a lovely 4th in Paris, as July 4ths usually are there. The "season," as the society people speak of the gay times of the year, was about over and everyone who could, or could not, afford to be away was either away for the summer or was leaving soon. The Parisian air was soft and pleasant, but I felt that year a strange feeling in the air, a feeling of treason everywhere.

Flandin, Bonnet, Laval, and Pétain were all very active. I met some of them at the Embassy receptions or at other affairs. Here one saw our diplomatic representatives exchanging greetings with these men who had already sold—or were about to sell out France. Flandin, Bonnet, Laval and Pétain spoke of France's not being prepared; that a deal with Hitler could be arranged; that war could be avoided; that, after all, Czechoslovakia and Poland were just other far-off countries; and if Germany would only go East and destroy that awful Communism everything would be all right.

It is all so plain to me now, so plain to anyone who will take the trouble to study the most obvious reports and books on what happened to France and why. France was sold out by men who were the lowest kind of traitors, men who played upon the people's fear and dread of war and at the same time sold them out to a worse fate than any war. Men who loved property more than country, and who had always hated and feared the people, these Benedict Arnolds by the dozens ruined France. They kept their property, their castles, their positions; but all that France had fought and lived for, for centuries before, they sold out for their pot of gold; and all that France might have stood for, all that France and her children might have given to that country and the world to come, in names and work, is now crushed under the Prussian heel.

Has history ever witnessed such treason in all its recorded time?

Yet my fellow-Americans, my brother West Pointers who may read these lines, my friends—wherever you may be—awake; you are hearing these same words of treason here. Will we be destroyed or will we destroy them first? Can we read the writing on the wall, or are we already slaves because we dare not protect ourselves from the wolves in sheep's clothing, calling out, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace"? War or slavery is our only choice, and they know this. It is now only a question if Hitler or we will choose whether this war will be fought on our shores, where it will be lost, or at a distance away—where we have a chance.

Americans, wake up before you are destroyed from without and within. Bring the traitors to their just punishment! Treason is nothing to play with, wherever and whenever you find it; and a Government which does not deal with it is quickly destroyed, as well as the people who will not demand of that Government that treason be wiped out at once and that the people be protected from the enemies within and the enemies without. If we don't know them now, we are lost and blind.

The enemies of America must be clear to everyone:

(1) The Nazis and their cohorts. Mussolini and his gang. The Vichy gang and the other Quislings throughout Europe.

(2) The Japanese Generals and their gangs.

(3) The American men of treason and their cohorts and sympathizers of the Nazis and Japs.

(4) And all those who—either through stupidity or intention—assist Hitler, Vichy or the other enemies of America.

The whole thing is so simple that a child can see what is wrong in the world today. We must destroy these enemies who are easier to defeat within than without.

America, Awake! — PETER MARKHAM

New York

Mirror of World Opinion

On Blessing America

God Bless America!

Not with the narrow partisan blessing of a dominant political party. Not with an "if and or" blessing of labor watching with suspicious eye for social inequalities.

Not with the blessing of the industrialist hoping for swelling profits.

Not with the tremulous blessing of a timorous minority fearing war, fearing Hitler's legions, fearing fear. Not with the blessing which cloaks hatred of other Americans.

Bless America, oh God, with courage to look the whole world in the eye, with unity to forget petty quarrels, with clearness of vision to see through the wiles of the enemy within ourselves, with unselfishness and tolerance, and, most of all, with the will to see this thing through until peace again returns to this troubled earth.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

An Armful of Recollections

Her eyes smiled trustingly as she placed the precious bundle in his arms, and Joe felt his heart leap. He walked with care, holding the baby tenderly . . . down the broad stone stairs. . . . In the passageway people hurried to and fro; he sensed the amused smiles of some as they passed. . . .

Another little fellow in his arms! Another downy head in a soft blue bonnet. Blue shawl, too! The stork sent the right baby to go with the clothes!

Clara had been young when little Joe came. Big Joe had had a better job, and they had all three lived so cozily in the little flat. Then things changed, and his mother had offered to take the little fellow so that Clara could work for a while—and their child had grown up in his grandmother's home, miles away. He'd never held a baby in his arms since.

Such a tiny person to set two people to endless dreaming, planning, marveling, he mused. He looked down at the closed eyes of the babe. Were they blue, or brown, or gray? Merry eyes to crinkle with laughter as they watched the falling snowflakes, or noticed robins strutting on the grass?

Just a bud of a nose. Little Joe's nose had been like that, and later a few faint freckles had appeared—"sun kisses," Clara called them.

Inside the shawl were wee hands. Would they build tall edifices, or busy themselves in an office, or till the soil?

A lovely little face. May it grow to be strong and kind. If one could only insure happiness for these helpless mites!

They were outside now, surrounded by the jewel-lit magic of the city evening. Joe crossed the pavement to the waiting taxi. She took her seat in the car. Carefully Joe handed in the child, then turned away without a word—not waiting for the generous tip she was about to offer. When she looked up he was hurrying to do the bidding of a thick-set man who was signaling with his cane.

"Here, Redcap! Take these bags, will you?"

D. M. E.

The Wide Horizon

Ask the Women, Uncle Sam!

By Alice Myers

Jane hadn't thought about buying any defense stamps. Not until Ruth whipped out her little album at lunch the other day to count up how many stamps she had.

"See," cried Ruth, waving it perilously near my ice cream, "I've added five stamps in two weeks." Hers were the 25-cent ones, and she had set out to buy one a week, by saving 5 cents a day on her lunch.

Jane seized Ruth's album and examined it enthusiastically, from the eagle on its cover to the "Minute Man" on its back. She wanted one, at once. So, sodas finished, we marched her promptly over to the post office.

But why hadn't Jane started buying these stamps before? No one is more eager than Jane to help this country and Britain in their fight for freedom. Jane has so many friends in England, and she understands so well the significance of this war. Besides—she has longed to "do something" to help win it.

Aren't there lots of women like Jane? Aren't many American women overlooking the one vital way in which they can perform a real war service right now? Buying stamps and bonds may not be as interesting as taking a course in fire-fighting or parachute rigging. But it will help Uncle Sam, as nothing else will at the moment. American women can step on the accelerator in the defense bond drive!

* * *

Uncle Sam needs the women's help. He has a huge job on his hands. It's going to take a vast number of planes and tanks and ships and guns to keep the United States safe for democracy. The bills are already coming in thick and fast, and Uncle Sam is running low on cash.

It is the women of the country who can help. For they control the purse strings of the Nation. They're the ones who spend the national income. Some economists figure that women purchase 80 per cent of all consumer goods. Others put the figure as high as 90 per cent. One enterprising statistician estimates that women in the United States buy $350,000 worth of goods each minute, 60 minutes an hour, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. A tidy little sum that!

Uncle Sam needs to bring home to American women the urgency of the situation. Along about the first of May, it is true, he did announce, in a general sort of way, that he was putting defense bonds and stamps on sale. He made a short speech over the radio. Boy Scouts ran around tacking up posters about the new defense savings campaign. Treasury officials explained that it would be far better for the country if the people bought the bonds instead of letting the commercial banks buy them. Editors murmured something about it preventing inflation if the people bought them. Uncle Sam expressed the hope that the people would seize the "opportunity" to invest their money in bonds. But no one made it seem very urgent to buy them.

The people did purchase a goodly number of bonds and stamps during the first ten days of the sale. In fact, during the whole month of May they patronized the bank counters and the post-office windows fairly regularly. But the fact has now come to light that sales didn't go so well in June. (If you can call it coming to light, in an obscure item on the financial page of the newspaper—a page which women notoriously don't read.) Also, it appears, some of the men in the Nation are trying to persuade Uncle Sam to institute a compulsory scheme for making people buy defense bonds. But surely this won't be necessary—not if Uncle Sam takes the women into his confidence and asks them straight out for their help.

* * *

Women are past masters at tightening the family belt. Haven't they always risen to the occasion in domestic financial crises? They know how to economize in all sorts of ways which the men never think of—and hardly notice. But now they are ready to do more than merely economize. They are ready to make big sacrifices—if they know it's going to help their country. Isn't it high time that Uncle Sam and the women got together on this defense bond drive?

It's not too late for them to show him what they can do when they are at the wheel. This is one time when they can't be accused of back-seat driving. They moved up front long ago in the national-income-spending drive. They mustn't forget that. And Uncle Sam mustn't forget it. Today it's up to the women to steer a larger portion of that income into the main highway of national defense. They can do it. They will do it. Uncle Sam, you just ask them to step on the gas!

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